The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXXI.—NO 40. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898. PRICE THREE CENT

From FACTORY to CONSUMER.

$1.39

buys this (exact) Rattan Rocker, the largest size ever made; per dozen, $14.50. Our new 112-page catalogue containing Furniture, Draperies, Crockery, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, Stoves, Lamps, Pictures, Mirrors, Bedding, etc., is yours for the asking. Special supplements just issued are also free. Write to-day.

CARPET CATALOGUE in lithographed colors is also mailed free. Write for it. If you wish samples, send 8c. stamp. Matting samples also mailed for 8c. **All Carpets sewed free this month and freight paid on $9 purchases and over.**

$7.45

buys a made-to-your-measure All-Wool Cheviot Suit, expressage prepaid to your station. Write for free catalogue and samples. Address (exactly as below),

JULIUS HINES & SON,
Dept. 909. BALTIMORE, MD.

Use Return Envelopes.

This should be done not as an advertisement—though it is an excellent way to advertise—but

To Guarantee
The Safe
Delivery

of your letters either to the party addressed or yourself.

Everybody should use the printed envelope.

It is Cheaper.
It is Safer.
It is Better.

Let the TRANSCRIPT furnish them. Inquire our prices.

For 3 Cents

The Transcript will be sent to any post-office in the United States. When going on a visit or when taking

YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

Stop at the office in advance and order the paper sent to you so that you may read

ALL ABOUT HOME

News without the delay of having the regular home paper sent. Where all are going a word from you will send you the regular paper,

WITHOUT COST.

It is no trouble. Tell us or drop a postal card.

Read the Transcript

HORRID REGAL RITE.

THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH TO LIE IN THREE GRAVES.

Her Remains Not to Rest In the Capuchin Vault In Their Entirety. The Intestines and Heart to Be Preserved In Different Churches.

The remains of the murdered Empress Elizabeth reached Vienna the other day, and there is every reason to believe that, in spite of the very little sympathy that existed between the people of this gay metropolis and herself during her lifetime, the mourning of the Viennese will be sincere and heartfelt.

The unpopularity of the kaiserin at Vienna was due to her aversion to all those state ceremonies and public functions of which the Austrians are so fond. The people seemed to think that they had a right to exact that she should constitute herself a part and parcel of the imperial show, and they resented her failure to comply with their wishes. She, on the other hand, never either forgot or forgave the coldness and lack of cordiality which had marked her reception by the people as well as by the nobility of the kaiserstadt when first she came to Austria as a 16-year-old bride.

And, besides that, she detested being stared at, and it was impossible for her to show herself anywhere at Vienna without being stared at not only in an ordinary fashion, but even through big fieldglasses and telescopes, a horrible ordeal for a woman suffering from nerves so high strung as hers. In Hungary it was quite different. There she was never mobbed, the people possessing too keen a sense of their native dignity to run after her and stare at her in the rude way of the Viennese. That is why she loved Hungary so.

The remains of the empress will within the next few days, therefore, be laid in the vaults of that old Capuchin church at Vienna where all the members of the imperial house of Hapsburg since the days of Emperor Matthias repose. There are nearly 1,400 coffins in these vaults, the most notable objects being the enormous sarcophagus which Empress Maria Theresa caused to be made for her beloved husband, herself and her children. According to an old custom, members of the imperial family must actually lie in wood, though the outer coffin may be of metal. The caskets of the emperors and empresses and of their children are covered with black velvet and gold, while those of the collateral archdukes and archduchesses are covered with red velvet and silver.

Emperor Joseph II ordered that the outer coffins from his reign onward should be plain copper shells, with a cross and an inscription on the lid, and his own is perfectly plain. The first return to ornamentation was made in 1872 for the coffin of Archduchess Sophia, the emperor's mother. Formerly the males of the imperial family were laid on the gospel side crypt and the female on the epistle side. But this rule was broken through because Empress Eleonora Magdelina wished to be laid beside her husband. Since 1844 the coffins are grouped according to families. Pope Pius VI visited these vaults in 1782. Napoleon I likewise visited them and was so much impressed by the gloomy scene that he is said to have exclaimed, "Vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas—hors la force."

In accordance with the traditions and regulations governing the obsequies of the members of the imperial house, the corpse of the empress will not be laid to rest in the Capuchin vault in its entirety. Thus her intestines will be placed in a gold and crystal receptacle and conveyed with much religious pomp and courtly ceremony to the Cathedral of St. Stephen, there to be preserved along with the entrails of more than a thousand other members of the house of Hapsbug in the niches of a great shrine constructed for the purpose. Her majesty's heart—the only Hapsburg heart that has ever been pierced by the knife of an assassin—will in the same way be placed in a beautifully chased golden urn and conveyed in a similar manner to the Church of the Augustins, scarcely a stone's throw away.

The only member of the house of Hapsburg who is on record as having been laid whole in his tomb is Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the emperor, who, fervently believing in the resurrection of the body, expressed his objections to this potting and dismembering process of his remains and thought it uncanny that his heart and his entrails should each have to go hunting through the city for his body on the day of judgment.

Let me add that most of the reigning houses of the continent of Europe are accustomed to entomb their members, so to speak, in sections precisely as is the case with the sovereign family of Hapsburg.—Marquise de Fontenoy in New York Journal.

Indian Rough Riders' War Dance.

A truly western scene occurred late the other night in the rough riders' camp at Camp Wikoff. In one of the company streets a huge bonfire was made, about which clustered the men. In a few moments the 30 or 40 half breed Indians in the troop and the dozen or so full blooded Indians were performing tribal dances about the fire. First came the stamp dance, then the Apache and finally the Moqui smoke dance. Soon many of the cow punchers were dancing with the Indian troopers. Among the dancers were Levi Jones, the Cherokee; Pollock, the Pawnee; Rattlesnake Pete, the Sioux, and Mo-Michael, the Sioux.—New York World.

In Demand.

What a different outlook there would be in the case of France if she had a sailor like Dewey or a soldier like Kitchener. There is no place in her gift she would not be willing to award to the "still, strong man in a blatant land."—New York Evening Sun.

It Hit the Captain.

They tell a story in the Rough Riders' camp of a recruit from the West and a certain Capt. H., who is somewhat of a martinet, and consequently unpopular.

The recruit was on stable guard one day recently, and Capt. H. was officer of the day. The captain, while making the rounds of the camp, chanced to see the recruit.

"What are you doing" was asked brusquely.

"Stable guard, sir," said the recruit.

"What are your orders?"

"I'm to watch these horses; see they don't get loose or tangled up, and to keep them in order generally."

"Anything else?"

"Not that I know of, sir."

"Think, now; have you not other orders?"

Silence for a moment. Then the recruit cried:

"Oh, yes. The boys told me to keep an eye peeled for a son-of-a-nineteen they called officer of the day."

Capt. H. turned and walked away.

FALL PLANTED CABBAGE.

Best Varieties—When to Transplant. Spring Setting.

Several readers having asked how fall planted cabbage is handled for spring setting, The Rural New Yorker gives the following answer by the superintendent of Burpee & Co.'s trial grounds:

This method was largely used by truckers before the south began shipping early cabbage. It is still somewhat used by dealers and truckers who desire the earliest plants. The best varieties are Early Jersey Wakefield and Winnigstadt. Seed of these varieties is sown outdoors from Sept. 15 to Oct. 1.

Late in October the young plants are transplanted to cold frames. At this time they should be about two inches in height and of short, stocky growth. The plan is to set them in rows two inches apart in each direction. The bed or cold frame is just an inclosure of plain boards set on edge. These boards inclose the sides and support the covering during the winter.

It is not desired to have these plants increase in size before spring. The idea is to keep them in as nearly a dormant condition as possible. Therefore no covering should be used until there is danger from severe frost. It is not necessary to use glass sashes, although these are the best. Shutters made of half inch boards, reaching from side to side of the frame, will prove satisfactory.

It is necessary to give an abundance of fresh air on every possible occasion. This is done by removing the sashes or covering so as to keep the plants hardy and stocky. The frame ought to be on high, well drained soil. In very cold weather additional protection is given by placing manure around the outside of the frame and laying old carpet or straw mats over the sash or shutters. In case of storms, snow may be allowed to remain over the frames several days, but on the first clear, mild day they should be dug out and given fresh air and sunlight.

These plants are well hardened from their manner of growth and in the spring may be set out as early as the ground can be dug or plowed. Near Philadelphia they are generally planted from March 20 to April 1, if the weather is at all suitable. They will not be injured at all by a light frost.

The Red Cross Currant.

This variety, of recent introduction, is receiving much commendation as a valuable acquisition both for the fruit grower and the private garden. Vick's Magazine says of it: The Red Cross is a seedling produced by Jacob Moore, the well known originator of new fruits and who is worthy of special respect and congratulation for this achievement. The seed was derived from the Cherry currant artificially crossed with the White Grape currant. The seedling shows plainly, to some extent at least, the influence of both parents. It has the large size and color of berry of the Cherry and the longer stem and milder quality of the White Grape. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very productive, more so than either of the parent plants. Compared with the Fay currant, the bunches of the Red Cross are longer, and the berries hold their size better to the end of the stem, averaging larger and more uniform. The berries are sweeter than the Fay or the Cherry, the latter being particularly acid. The Red Cross is remarkably productive, and the clusters grow in groups or masses instead of being singly distributed over the plant, an arrangement which favors rapid picking or gathering, and another feature conducing to the same end is the length of stem between the spur and the fruit, allowing the picker to take off the stems without interference of the berries with the fingers. These are important points, especially to the commercial grower, as they will be indicated in the expense account at the end of a season. Looking over all the varieties of red currants available for the market growers where we find the Red Dutch, the Cherry, the Victoria, Prince Albert, La Versailles, North Star and Pomona, it will be seen that the Red Cross surpasses each of these in one or more characteristic points and is their equal in any particular.

Use of Corn Binders.

In regard to corn binders an Ohio correspondent of Rural New Yorker says: I have used one for three years and am well pleased with it. With our bundle carrier we can cut and put up six to seven acres per day, and two men can set it up better than by the old way. When corn stands up well and is not too tall, it can be handled much nicer, cheaper and easier than by hand and very few ears are knocked off. In our part of the state corn grows very tall and we have found that the greatest trouble is that the binder could not be adjusted to suit all kinds, as the grain binder can, but this trouble has been overcome now, so I understand, by simply raising and lowering the platform which holds the corn while the binder ties it. Before, if the corn was tall, the tie was so low down that the corn would lop in the middle, as it had no support.

Keeping Corn Fodder Out of Doors.

"I take a pole of any suitable length, set a crotch at each end and one about the middle, and as fast as I cut my fodder rest it against the pole on both sides, making the rick about two feet thick. I continue until the corn is all cut. The fodder stands in the field until wanted for use. My experience has convinced me that it is not safe to put corn fodder into a mow, because of its liability to mold. By the plan I have adopted I think it would be perfectly safe for the fodder to remain in the field all winter. It does not blow down if properly set up against the pole, needs no binding, and I am convinced that it is a labor saving method as well as the best manner of curing drilled corn for fodder," says T. Lyon in New England Homestead.

LIMING THE SOIL.

Interesting Facts In Regard to Growing Different Grasses.

A large number of experiments conducted at the Rhode Island station and upon farms in various portions of the state are reported as giving every indication that large tracts of land in this state cannot be made to grow clover successfully by the use of ordinary commercial fertilizers until slacked lime, wood ashes or some form of lime other than land plaster (gypsum) has been applied. Even large quantities of stable manure, unless applied annually, do not on certain soils insure an even stand and a large crop of clover, though such applications do increase it to a marked extent.

As learned from bulletin No. 47, by Professor H. J. Wheeler, these experiments in different parts of the state have shown in a striking degree that what is true of clover is also true of timothy. Farmers who have been seeding their land with timothy, redtop and clover and who after one or two years find it almost wholly occupied by Rhode Island bent and redtop have usually attributed this fact to the quality of the timothy seed which was employed or to some other unknown condition. It seems that timothy cannot be grown successfully on land which is very sour and which in consequence lacks carbonate of lime.

Where lime has been applied, timothy has been found to hold its own for much longer intervals of time, and it seems under such conditions to be capable of overcoming the redtop and Rhode Island bent in the natural struggle for existence. This explains satisfactorily why so many Rhode Island soils are so free from timothy and many other grasses and are so well stocked with Rhode Island bent, since the latter grass, like redtop, will succeed on an acid soil and is not particularly benefited by liming. Rhode Island would probably never have acquired its reputation as a producer of Rhode Island bent seed had the soil of the state been well supplied with lime.

English farmers as a rule and many also in Rhode Island and elsewhere in the United States consider redtop inferior to timothy. The same is also true of Rhode Island bent, when the hay is designed for the feeding of horses. Doubtless there are some men who are such ardent advocates of Rhode Island bent that they would even claim it to be superior as a horse hay to timothy, but the city markets demand the latter.

Experiments have also shown that Kentucky blue grass cannot be made to succeed on very acid soils until liming is resorted to. This explains the failure which many farmers have met with who have attempted unsuccessfully to grow this grass.

One of the most striking object lessons which is to be seen is the wonderful effect of lime upon the growth of asparagus and also the superiority of nitrate of soda as compared with sulphate of ammonia as a source of nitrogen for this crop.

The idea should not be gathered from what has been said that all plants are benefited by lime. Watermelons and muskmelons show exactly opposite requirements in this particular, muskmelons being helped by it and watermelons injured. About 150 varieties of plants have already been tested at the station to ascertain their requirements in this particular.

Digging Early Potatoes.

Because the potato vines have died down while the weather is still hot it does not follow that it is best to dig the potatoes until they lie in the soil long enough to toughen the skin, so that it will not peel when handled. If dug while the skin is still green and wet, warm weather follows, we have known large heaps of potatoes to be rotted down in two or three days. The tops of potatoes should never be used in covering heaps. Use straw and cover only very thinly while hot weather lasts. It is necessary that air should get to the potatoes to dry them out quickly. But there must be enough covering to exclude sunlight, else the tubers will sunburn. The difficulty of avoiding one or the other of these dangers is the chief reason for postponing the harvesting of the great bulk of the potato crop until cool weather late in September or even into the following month.—American Cultivator.

Budding Cherries.

The cherry can be either grafted or budded, but the latter is preferable, for the cherry and all other stone fruit trees are successfully grafted with more difficulty than other orchard fruits. Budding is done chiefly in the late summer and early fall by the shield method. The shield method of budding is the one mostly used. It would be well to go to some practical budder and have the matter explained. The cultivated cherries do not succeed on wild cherry stocks, says a writer in Rural New Yorker.

Agricultural Brevities.

The Rhode Island agricultural experiment station presents in bulletin No. 48 analyses of licensed fertilizers sampled by the chemist of the state board of agriculture.

Professor M. V. Slingerland of Cornell, whose excellent work in acquainting farmers with the best methods of combating insect foes has met with keen appreciation, has been appointed state entomologist of New York.

The director of the Ohio station is credited with the statement that pure cornocb ash is worth as much as a fertilizer, pound for pound, as muriate of potash.

The indications seem to be for a short potato crop in the east.

Seeding lawns is now in order.

It has been noted by competent observers that the point of decadence in the agriculture of a country is marked by the decreasing acreage devoted to the growth of forage plants.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store 50 cents per bottle.

MILK IN HOT WEATHER.

How the Kansas Station Keeps It Sweet With Care Possible on Any Farm.

Many patrons of creameries and cheese factories cannot keep their milk sweet for the daily delivery, and more lose Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk—one-seventh of their entire product. This loss, the Kansas experiment station asserts, is unnecessary and can be prevented by care that can be given on any farm, which is as follows:

The souring of milk is caused by bacteria which are in the dirt on the cow's udder, milker's hands, pails, strainer and cans and in the dust in the air. Under favorable conditions these bacteria double every 20 minutes, and a single germ in a pail of warm milk increases to 8 germs in an hour, 64 in 2 hours, 4,096 in 4 hours, and at the end of 12 hours if the growth was unchecked it would require 11 figures to write the number of bacteria springing from a single germ. With careless milking 500,000 germs have been found in a cubic inch of fresh milk.

The first step in keeping milk sweet is to get it clean—i. e., free from bacteria. Clean dairy utensils by rinsing in lukewarm water, then thoroughly scrub in hot water and scald with boiling water or steam and expose to the sunlight. Boiling water and sunlight kill the germs found in dirt in pails and cans. Just before milking the milker should wash his hands in hot water, as the dirt on the hands is full of germs.

We milk in a pail that has a top soldered to the sides. In the top a six inch hole is cut, into which fits a strainer. The strainer is taken out to be washed, and the opening gives room for washing the pail. This pail keeps bacteria in the fine dust from the cow's body from getting in the milk. Brush the cow's udder with a damp cloth just before milking and milk in a place free from dust. Strain the milk through the ordinary wire screen and through one thickness of canton flannel or four thicknesses of cheesecloth, treating the cloth with boiling water just before using. This method will give milk with few germs.

Cool milk as soon as drawn, for if kept 20 or 30 minutes before cooling the souring germs in it may double. The colder milk is kept the longer it will keep sweet. Milk held at 40 degrees has been kept sweet a week in August. The germs which sour milk grow best at blood heat, at 60 degrees growth is slow, at 50 very slow and at 39 it stops. Water in Kansas wells stands at about 57 degrees. With it clean milk can be cooled and held at 60 degrees and kept sweet easily 36 to 48 hours in our hottest weather. The best method of cooling is to use a cooler in which the milk flows over a chilled surface in drops, cooling each drop thoroughly and quickly.

After the milk is cooled put the cans containing it in a tank of cold water and keep at 60 degrees or less. If the dairyman has a windmill, this is easily done by letting a small stream of fresh water flow through the tank. At the Agricultural college milk is kept good 48 hours without either ice or windmill. The milk is cooled to 60 degrees on a cooler with well water, put in 40 quart cans and the cans set in half barrels filled with well water. The barrels are packed with chaff and the water changed night and morning. Dairymen living a long distance from the creamery or having little milk can follow the college methods and deliver their milk in good condition every other day, saving a heavy expense for hauling.

In delivering to the creamery have a cover on the wagon, cover the cans with a wet blanket, over which put a dry cover. This will hold the temperature down until the milk arrives at the creamery. July 26 we made an examination of the milk delivered at a creamery and found the lowest temperature to be 71 degrees, while three-fourths of the patrons delivered milk at 80 degrees or higher, one patron's milk standing at 97 degrees. At such temperatures milk might leave the farm sweet and arrive at the creamery sour. Milk carried in a covered wagon, but without blankets over the cans, raised 10 degrees in hauling 1½ miles.

How Wheat Should Go Into the Winter.

Winter should find the wheat plant strong, well and deeply rooted and with sufficient leaves to fill the drill furrows full. When it goes into the winter in this condition, the chances are good that harvest time will find a full crop of well filled heads of plump grain. For fitting land for sowing I know of no better tools than the disk and harrow. After the land is plowed—which must be done early to be done well—repeated disking and harrowing will reduce the surface to the proper degree of fineness and at the same time pack the soil just right to insure quick germination and a strong growth. Most farmers stop working the soil just as soon as they get it fairly level—just when it is in the best condition for working. It should be harrowed and disked and planked (not rolled) until it is as fine as a garden.—F. Grundy in Farm and Fireside.

Fodder Corn.

If fodder corn is drilled some time in May, as it should be, the early days of September will see it at its best either for soiling or for cured corn or for the silo, says American Cultivator. But a great deal of fodder corn is put in the ground so late that it needs every day of hot sun to make it ready to cut before frost cuts it. Many people seem to think that because grain is not expected from fodder corn all that is needed is to get the greatest bulk. But it is quality, not quantity, that counts in everything. The smaller yields of our Northern Flint cornstalks cost less labor and give about as much nutriment as the larger but less mature Dent corn when both are planted or drilled at the same time.

Intense Suffering Relieved.

"I was troubled with rheumatism, had no appetite and could not sleep. I was in pain nearly all the time and suffered intensely. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaprilla and began taking it. I continued its use until I had a good appetite and could sleep well." WM. F. KISLING, Bel Air, Md.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

The TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year.

Washington . . . Letter

THE managers of the Democratic party are afraid to indorse the absurd charges that individual Democrats have been making concerning the conduct of the war. The Campaign Book issued by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, which is supposed to state the party's attitude on all the issues of the campaign, does not even mention these charges. This shows as plain as it can be shown that the Democratic managers know that before election day the Commission, which has already begun the work of taking testimony, will have made it perfectly plain to everybody that there was nothing in the general conduct of the war that was not creditable to the Republican administration.

—

Nothing could show the attitude of President McKinley towards the investigation of the conduct of the war, just started, more fully than his own words to a member of the investigating commission—"I feel that the American people have committed these boys to my hands, and if anybody has wronged them, I want to find it out." The following gentlemen compose the investigating commission: Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, Chairman; Col. J. A. Sexton, of Ills., Capt. E. P. Howell, of Ga.; Maj. Gen. J. M. Wilson, U. S. A.; Hon. Chas. A. Denby, of Ind.; Ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury, of Vt.; Ex-Gov. J. A. Beaver, of Pa.; Gen. A. D. McCook, of N. Y., and Dr. P. S. Conner, of Ohio. It has not yet been decided whether the commision will do all of its work in Washington, summoning such witnesses as may be able to give information, or will later visit some of the camps. There is work enough to keep them in Washington for awhile, anyway. Daily sessions will be held, and work pushed to a conclusion as rapidly as possible.

—

Hon. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the U. S. Land Office, who represented an Oregon District in the House for twelve years, thinks the Republican gains in the extreme West, this Fall, will surprise those who accept the apathy in Maine and Vermont, which resulted in a large stay-at-home vote, and a consequent reduction majorities, as representing the general condition of the Republican party. Mr. Hermann has recently returned from an extensive trip through the West, and his knowledge of the people and conditions in that section, make his judgment trustworthy. He said: "This country has fought with brilliant success, a great war since President McKinley's election. The West, fired with enthusiasm over our territorial acquisitions in the Pacific, and enjoying an era of great crops and a plentiful money supply, will be heard emphatically in November; I think the casting up of votes out there will be a surprise to nearly everybody."

—

The conference of Gov. Holcomb and Col. Bryan, at Washington, has added to the belief of the Republicans that Nebraska is coming back into the Republican fold this year. The following from Mr. E. F. Meyerhoff, is a fair sample of the talk of Nebraska Republicans seen in Washington: "There is a very decided decline in the free silver sentiment in Nebraska, and I do not think the State could be carried again on that issue. Mr. Bryan, too, I think, lacks a great deal of having his former popularity, and many men who voted for him in 96, would not support him if he should again head the Democratic ticket." It is believed that Gov. Holcomb told Col. Bryan that he feared the Republicans would carry the State, and that if they did, his chances for again heading the Democratic Presidential ticket would not be promising.

—

Nothing more than amusement is felt in Washington about the story that Aguinaldo, the head of the Philippine insurgents intends to drive our army out of the Philippines and turn the islands over to Germany. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis are not men to be driven by any country's soldiers, and the idea of their being driven by the rabble which composes the insurgent army, is too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment, and that Germany has any idea of openly assisting the insurgents in any movement against the Americans is not at all probable.

—

Nothing official has been given out on the subject, but it is known that the request of the Spanish Military Commissioners to make a six months job of evacuating Cuba, has been very positively refused. The Spaniads have been courteously, but firmly told that the evacuation of Cuba must begin not later than October, and must be completed before the end of December. It is probable that a considerable body of American soldiers will be in Cuba before the first of November, and that the entire army of occupation will be there by the first of December.

—

Capt. R. W. Austin, U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee, now in Washington, said of public sentiment in his state: "The most popular man with Tennesseeans is President McKinley, whose course in the war won for him the approbation of men of all parties. The idea of retaining every acre of conquered territory is favored in our State. The opening up of Cuba and Porto Rico will be of immense advantage to the South, for it will give us a splendid market for our coal and iron, flour, and other products. To a man we are in favor of building the Nicaragua canal, the construction of which will add millions to the revenues of the Southern States."

SUICIDE TRACED TO DIET.

From The Hospital.

Dr. Haig is of the opinion that suicide may be traced to error in diet, the error being the eating of meat, the drinking of beer and of tea, and the smoking of tobacco. His facts all fall comfortably into their places in support of his hypothesis. Are there not more suicides among men than among women and do not men consume more meat, more beer and more tobacco than the women? Again, suicide is more common in England than in Scotland, not apparently because the Scotch are a more canny race, but because the English eat more meat and drink more beer, while the Scotch eat less meat and drink whiskey instead of beer. After maintaining that suicide was less common among the Scotch, it was perhaps hardly polite, when addressing a Scotch audience, to go on to say that suicide increased with civilization. But the fact was explained on the ground of more injurious diet, that of civilized man being more productive of uric acid and thus of suicide than that which prevails where civilization is less advanced. Uric acid is, in fact, at the bottom of all this, and, according to Dr. Haig, the incidence of suicide tallies with the daily, annual, and life fluctuations of uric acid in the blood, being commonest when uric acid is most abundant, namely, in the mornings, in spring and summer, and in childhood and the full prime of life.

We have no doubt that errors of diet are responsible for much, and, among other things, for a certain number of suicides: nay, we would go further and admit that unsuitable diet, derangement of the proper relation between nutrition and waste, and the consequent loading of the tissues and the blood with abnormal products of metabolism, have much to do with that ill-temper and discontent which lead men to lay their hands violently often upon their neighbors, and sometimes on themselves. All this may be taken for granted, but it is at present far from proved that the peccant material is in all cases the same, and still further are we from being agreed that uric acid is the origin of the evil.

FEW IMPROMPTU SPEECHES.

A group of literary men were discussing the the other day the rarity of spontaneous eloquence of wit.

"I was at a dinner once in New York," said one, "and was seated next to Colonel Hay, who, you know, had been Lincoln's secretary. Somebody making a speech exclaimed:

"'In genuine eloquence the words came hot from the heart. No nobler speech was ever uttered in America than Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, and I am assured it was wholly spontaneous. He had not given it a thought before he rose to speak.'"

"'While he was delivering it,' said Colonel Hay to me, aside, 'I had the fifth copy of it in my pocket.'"

"I, too, remember a dinner in New York," said another, "at which all the foremost men in journalism and literature were present. The speech of the evening was made by George William Curtis. It sparkled with wit and apt allusions to the men present, evidently inspired by the moment. Once he stopped, interrupting himself, and exclaimed:

"'I see my friend, Judge D., looking at me doubtfully, but I must remind him that he, too'—going on with some brilliant raillery that brought down peals of laughter. As we rose to go out I said to the editor of a Boston paper:

"'Who but Curtis could pour out impromptu wit like that?'

"'Impromptu?' said the newspaper man, 'I had proofs of all the speeches given to me this afternoon to send to Boston to-night. Let us look at his.' We looked, and there it was, word for word, even to the 'I see my friend, Judge D., looking at me doubtfully,' etc."

"I knew Artemus Ward," said a third man, "When he was a reporter on a Cleveland paper. One evening in the office he told a story, apparently a mere trifle, the flash of a moment.

"'Browne,' said the chief, 'how can you say such clever things offhand?'

"'Offhand!' muttered Browne. 'I told that to myself fifteen times this afternoon!' Ten years afterward I heard him tell the same story to a brilliant London audience, without the alteration of a comma."

"Even to make a good joke," remarked a listner, "work apparently is needed as well as genius."

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail or 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Befo' de Wah Style.

In these days of crazy fads almost any price will be paid for the gratification of a sense. A novelty is presented by a middle-aged man of wealth who lives in a handsome house near the lower end of Central Park. His father was a slaveholder, and old times are recalled by a daily return to antebellum conditions. Negro servants are employed with the understanding that when there are no visitors in the house they shall call the owner "Marster" or "Mars John." It is just like slave days to be there. "Here, Sam, you—— black scoundrel, black my boots." "Yas, Mars John." "George, you rascal, saddle my horse." "Yas, marster." "Henry, you'll get a thousand lashes if you don't hurry up there." "Yas, sah, Mars John, I is hu'in' fas' 's I kin." In the presence of guests the servants say: "Mr. Barcus." "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," while he addresses them with dignity and respect.—[New York Press.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD
OR OUR SAVIOUR IN ART,"

Cost over $100,000 to publish. Contains nearly 200 full-page engravings of our Saviour, by the Great Masters. It is not a life of Christ, but an exhibit of all the great Masters' ideals of the Christ. No other book like it ever published. Agents are taking from three to twenty orders daily. The book is so beautiful that when people see it they want it. Published less than a year and already in its twenty-fifth edition. some editions consisting of 18,500 books'. The presses are running day and night to fill orders. A perusal of the pictures of this book is like taking a tour among the great art galleries of Europe. The Hermitage, Prado, Uffizi, Pitti, Louvre, Vatican, National of London, National of Berlin, Belvidere and other celebrated European art galleries, have all placed their rarest and greatest treasures at our disposal that they might be reproduced for this superb work. "First glance at the pictures brought tears to my eyes," says one. "Cleared $150 first week's work with the book," says another. Many men and women buying and paying for homes from their success with this great work. Also man or woman, of good church standing, can secure position of Manager here to do office work and corresponding with agents in this territory. Address for full particulars A. P. T. Elder, Publisher, 189 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., First Floor.

Marchin' for Maguire.

When Congressman Maguire of California arrived recently from Washington, D. C., he arranged for a procession to meet him at the ferry and there were speeches at a hall afterward. A reporter on one of the dailies was sent out to do the preliminary work and told to get the title of each club in the procession. He went up to one man who wore a red cape and carried a torch, and inquired: "What is the name of this organization?" The response was: "Me name is Timothy Flaherty and I live at t'ree hundrid and t'irty-eight Climinitina strate an' I was riggistered last Chuesday." "I don't want your name," said the reporter; "what is the name of the club you are marching with?" With a shake of his head the intelligent worker for Democracy replied: "I don't know th' name of the club. Me name is Flaherty and I'm marchin' for Maguire!"—[Chicago Chronicle.

Better Than One Monkey.

A Cleveland preacher was bemoaning to Rev. Dr. Sprecher of Cleveland the other day, the indifference of the people to the church, complaning bitterly of lack of attendance at nearly all the churches in the city. "I venture to say," he concluded, "if I were to advertise that two monkeys would perform in my pulpit next Sunday evening the church would be crowded." "Yes," replied Dr. Sprecher, reflectively, "two would be better than one."

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer.

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere.

25c. and 50c. bottles.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
Mid dletown, New Castle County, Delaware
McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, OCT. 1, 1898.

FOR SALE.

In accordance with a conclusion reached some two months since the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, good will mailing lists, &c. included, is offered for sale. The reason is the protracted ill health of the editor and proprietor. Formore than two years he has been a victim of liver trouble and though perhaps in general health is as well now as at any time of this period yet a change of climate is advised as necessary. For this reason the paper is offered for sale though with much reluctance many pleasant ties will be thus severed. Such is life. Brother editors will confer a favor by noting the fact that the paper is for sale. No more beautiful section of country in which to locate.

McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE EX-AMBASSADOR DEAD.

Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard is dead. He died compartively young, not quite 70, yet he made for himself a name in the thirty years of his public life which has earned him the title of "the first citizen of Delaware." He had helps in this direction, he had the influence of family position and means and education. Delaware has men with abilities equal to Mr. Bayard but they have lacked his great opportunities. These opportunities he to his great credit improved, and his fame extends over two hemispheres to-day. He had but retired as the first Ambassador to England and the people of his native State had no idea that his public life was closed. All Delawareans honor Mr. Bayard for his many good qualities and regret with sincerity his death.

While Republicans of the whole country considered Mr. Bayard as among the liberal men of his party, Republicans of Delaware have known him as a partic n, and he has been credited as the father of the assessment and collection laws which held the State in political bondage so long. Those laws were most unjust. Notwithstanding all that Republicans, would have been glad to have seen him elected again to the Senate by the last Legislature. He left the Senate with regret to go into Cleveland's first cabinet and would without doubt have returned there with delight. "Every Evening" advocated day after day his election but he was not given a vote--not apparently a thought. Richard R. Kenney was elected senator.

Mr. Bayard will be missed, but not so much in Delaware as he would a few years back. He had became a citizen of the nation though he never ceased to praise the people and the State from whom his honors first came. A statesman has fallen.

KENT REPUBLICANS.

The Regular Republicans of Kent county, having all their offers at harmony and division of the ticket rejected by the Unions, this week proposed to the Democrats to unite their legislative tickets—both parties to vote for a Republican in Republican districts and for a Democrat in Democratic districts. The Democratic committee is considering the proposition.

Is it right? Is it wise politically? Both parties are asking those questions. Before condemning the offer of the Regulars remember the conspiracy of May 9th, 1895, when four men encouraged by the leaders of the Unions of Kent county of to-day joined the Democrats of the Legislature to prevent the election of a Republican—and to-day they have R. R. Kenney in the Senate, Remember these facts and keep in good humor—if not a good humor the best possible. Two wrongs never made a right, nor should principle ignominiously surrender to policy.

After a nomination is no time to rest. The Republicans of St. Georges hundred should win in November. The matter is in the hands of the standard bearers chosen and officials of the party, though every loyal Republican should "add his mite." The cards of thanks from Messrs. Naudain and Clayton speak volumes for the unity of the party. In conversations with them we know their cards of thanks are not mere formalities—they stand to win.

It is not true, as reported, that only colored men voted for Mr. Clayton. The colored men divided their vote as did the whites. Some of the oldest and leading Republicans gave their votes to Mr. Clayton—he has been an untiring worker. This statement is made only out of justice and to correct a falsehood.

Another misrepresentation is the assertion that Martin B. Burris, Esq., was a factor in the fight other than to cast his vote as a good citizen. He was neither a victor nor vanquished.

The primary further proved that no one man can make nominations in St. Georges. Sometimes they are made despite the dickers of selfish men—but there is no time for halting. The enemy is camped in the front; on to the conflict with united ranks.

THE New York Republicans this week nominated Col. Roosevelt for Governor and the Democrats nominated Judge Van Wyck, brother to the Mayor of Greater New York.

THE Sussex county Democrats named their county ticket this week. It is said to be in the interest of Senator Gray for Senator, as it should be. It is crowded out this week—will appear in our next issue.

The Middletown TRANSCRIPT in its last issue attempts to make a point against the *Democrat* for partisanship, because the latter called attention to the disproportion in number of the grand jurors from Kent and Sussex compared to those from New Castle in the U. S. District Court.

There was no word in the whole editorial in reference to the partisan complexion of the jury, and the argument of the TRANSCRIPT is certainly very far fetched when it imputes to us motives that are not warranted by the article he quotes. Our article was not directed at all at the politics of the jurors for of that we know nothing, but the great preponderance on the jury of one county of the State. The TRANSCRIPT asks whether New Castle has not two-thirds of the population of the State, and whether it is not therefore entitled to two-thirds of the jurors. Ever since Wilmington assumed the proportions of a city there has been a contest between New Castle and the two lower counties for supremacy. Kent and Sussex have always fought against being ruled by the superior numbers of New Castle and have successfully maintained their position. The new constitution gives New Castle more representation than the other counties, but nothing like the two-thirds the TRANSCRIPT would like it to have. It is not right, and the lower counties have never considered it right that New Castle should exercise such a preponderance in affairs and the history of the State shows this to be correct.

The editor gives us credit for more astuteness than we ever claimed when he says the editorial was written "to prejudice the unthinking against that jury, and it does it." If he is correct in his conclusion "that it does it," it only proves the truth of the couplet that—

"Many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant."

We again disclaim any intention of being partisan in the article and think the TRANSCRIPT man draws conclusions at long range in order to find fault. —Delaware Democrat.

COUNTY TICKET.

There are no sore spots from the Republican primaries of last Saturday. The contest for sheriff was so close—two plurality—that a careful investigation was made of the vote and the defeated candidates have agreed to accept the result. Some irregularities were found, due to lack of familiarity with the new primary law. These will be corrected in the future. The totals for the county candidates were:

FOR SHERIFF.

	City.	County.	Total.	Plurality.
Bradley	744	240	984	
Megilligan	112	184	296	
McDaniel	808	427	1235	
Stedham	751	416	1167	
Taylor	410	827	1237	2

FOR CORONER.

Callaway	172	100	272
Guthrie	133	434	617
McCormick	576	133	709
Mann	390	791	1181
Ridgway	235	139	374
Spring	258	80	438
Vandever	918	365	1283	102

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Buckingham	249	203	452	
Brown	459	128	587	
Clark	313	504	812	84
Dixon	70	253	323	
Moore	83	43	126	
Naudain	269	422	691	
Pierson	548	34	582	
Robinson	333	29	362	
Watson	83	124	207	
White	377	356	733	

The results for other offices where there were contests were as follows:

Senators—First Senatorial district, Adair, 494; Downey, 260; Knox, 844; Knox's plurality, 350.

Third district—Blakely, 192; Wilson, 175; Webster, 78; Blakely's plurality, 17. Fifth district—McFarland, 523; Money, 67; McFarland's majority, 456.

Representatives—First district, Hitchen, 344; Turner, 100; Hitchen's majority, 244

Second—Aron, 203; Burns, 366; Pierce, 149; Burn's plurality, 163.

Third—Roberts, 254; Robertson, 507; Vernon, 112; Robertson's plurality, 253.

Fourth—Conner, 118; Carter, 198 Carter's majority, 80.

Sixth—Ewing, 97; Hanby, 50; Talley, 55; Ewing's plurality, 42.

Eighth—Dennison, 260; Hicks, 171; Dennison's majority, 89.

Ninth—Johnston, 49; Pilling, 143; Pilling's majority, 94.

Tenth—Hushebeck, 142; Hance, 97; Hushebeck's majority, 45.

Twelth—Clark, 63; Burris, 54; Householder, 48; Clark's pluralsty, 9.

Thirteenth—Clayton, 107; Cleaver, 119; Cleaver's majority, 12.

Fourteenth—Enos, 27; Lattomus, 74; Lattomus's majority, 47.

HARMONY IN SUSSEX

At the conference between the Republicans of Sussex on Thursday looking to harmony and one ticket, after deliberating from 11a.m. to 7 p.m. without dinner or supper there was a mighty shout when an agreement was reached. The following is the ticket agreed upon:

Senatorial — First district, S. S. Pennewill, Union Republican; Second W. T. Moore, Democrat, holds over; Third, Elisha J. Ellis, Regular Republican; Fourth to be supplied; Fifth, Dr. Hiram R. Burton Union and Regular.

Representatives—First district to be supplied; Second George A. Burrell, Union; Third, Dr. W. Haines, Regular Fourth, James A. Wright Union; Fifth, Obed Marvel, Union and Regular Sixth to be supplied; Seventh, George Webb, Regular; Eighth Wilbur Hunter Union; Ninth, John Barr, Union; Tenth Theodore B. Magee, Regular. Sheriff to be selected. County treasurer Robert Spicer, Union; coroner, George R. Wallis Regular. Levy Court Charles H. Sackett, Union, Cedar Creek; Robert F. Ledenham, Regular North West Fork; Leroy Tindall, Union and Regular. Nanticoke; John K. Brown, Union and Regular Seaford Nathan Messick, Regular Dagsboro; Stephen E. Blizzard, Union, Indian River.

When an adjournment was taken until October 11, there was one senator and two represenatives to be named and the candidate for sheriff.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

International Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 2, 1898. Reformation Under Asa. 2 Chron. 14: 2 12. Read Chapters 14, 15, 16. Golden Text—"Help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on Thee." 2 Chron. 14: 11.

There was war between Asa, the third king of Judah, and Baasha, the third king of Israel, all their days. Under previous kings in a single battle Israel lost 500,000 men and Judah prevailed because they relied upon the Lord God of their fathers. And Asa did that which was good and right in the eyes of the Lord his God. For he took away the altars of the strange gods, and the high places, and brake down the images, and cut down the groves: And commanded Judah to seek the Lord God of their fathers and do the commandments. The land had rest and he had no war in those years because the Lord had given him rest.

He had an army of 580,000 men, and there came against him Zerah, the Ethiopian with 1,000,000 soldiers, and Asa cried unto the Lord his God, "It is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power help us O Lord our God; for we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude. O Lord, Thou art our God; let not man prevail against Thee." So the Lord smote the Ethiopains before Asa, and they were destroyed before the Lord.

Then the Spirit of God said to Asa, "The Lord is with you, while ye be with Him; and if ye seek Him, He will be found of you but if ye for-sake Him He will forsake you." And Asa took courage, and put away abominable idols out of all the land, and they entered into a covenant to seek the Lord God of their fathers with all their soul. And He was found of them, and the Lord gave them rest from their enemies.

And Asa removed his grandmother from being queen, because she had made an idol in a grove; and he cut down her idol, and burnt it. He restored the things to the Temple, and renewed the altar of the Lord.

Then Baasha, king of Israel, came against him, and Asa relied on Ben hadad, king of Syria, instead of the Lord; and Hanani, the prophet, reposved him, saying, "Were not the Ethiopians a huge host? yet, because thou didst rely on the Lord, He delivered them into thine hand. For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect before Him. Herein thou hast done foolishly therefore from henceforth thou shalt have wars."

Then Asa was angry with the Prophet and put him in prison, and oppressed some some of the people. And in the 39th year of his reign, he had gout in his feet, and sought not the Lord but to the physicans, and after two years he died.

"They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing." "Our help is in the name of the Lord that made Heaven and earth.

KENT COUNTY.

Frank Norris living on the C. W. Lord farm near Camden, grew over 100 tons of tomatoes from ten acres of ground, and Wilmer Hollis grew from three-fourths of an acre in the town of Camden over 13 tons.

—The following engagements have been announced and the marriages are expected to occur in Dover during the fall and winter: Mr. DuPont Walker to Miss Lela Cole; Mr. Alden B. Richardson to Miss Neva Parvis; Mr. Howard M. Wilkinson to Miss Nellie Packard; Mr. Aley B. Magee to Miss Keturah Wharton.

The fishermen in the vicinity of Milford are complaining in relation to the killing of the fish in the river in this locality, and for some distance down the river. The cause of the trouble has been located, and it is found that the young shad and other fish are being destroyed by the thousand by the refuse from the waste particles of the tomato, which comes from the boiling kettles, and which are run off into the stream.

The hail storm which visited Clayton on Monday afternoon was one of the severest on record. The late corn crop and tomatoes suffered badly. The herd of cattle belonging to John Shahan were considerable blistered by the hail stones causing large warts to appear where struck. His hedges were litterly trimmed by the sharp edged hail stones. The farm of George Boggs also suffered severely. Hailstones smashed 48 window pains in his residence and cut his crops considerably. Damage was also wrought on the farms of S. L. Boyd, E. W. Lapham and other places. Hailstones ranged anywhere from the size of peas to hen eggs.

D. K. Reeder, a real estate agent of Dover, was arrested this week by Constable Clifton and taken before Justice Cooper, on a charge of libel, preferred by Charles H. Butler and John R. McGonigal, also real estate agents. The arrest was due to a real estate paper, published by Reeder, charging Butler and McGonigal with being swindlers. Reeder waived a hearing and was held in $1,000 bail in each case.

J. R. McGonigall has sold the 170 acre farm of Robert J. Raughley, situated on the State road near Dover to Robert Sipple for $7000.

It is said that the Sun Brothers circus did an excellent business at Camden last Friday. Some say they cleared $300. There was no ring performance, this being done away with to evade the war tax.

A rural free delivery of mail from the Harrington post office will begin next Monday. Joseph G. Peckman, of Misspillion hundred, has been appointed carrier at a salary of $300. Boxes will be placed at convenient places along the route and the carrier will sell stamps. The carrier will cover a little over eighteen miles a day.

While overhauling some rubbish at Patton's old saw mill this week, near Bridgeville, William Hallowell noticed a square stone planted firnly in the earth. Overturning this, he saw a peculiar box beneath. On breaking it open he was greatly surprised to find that it contained jewelry, and what is thought to be a bar of gold. The jewelry, consisting of bracelets, necklaces, is set with supposed costly stones, and is of a very ancient design. The box was nearly eaten up by the rust, and is supposed has been there for a very long time.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE CENTURY FOR OCTOBER.

The October number of the CENTURY opens with a paper on Edouard Detaille, "Painter of Soldiers," written by Armand Dayot, and illustrated by a number of hitherto unpublished sketches by Detaille. Prof. William M. Sloane gives "Personal and Collected Impressions of Bismark." Prof. Sloane saw more or less of Bismark while a student of history with Bancroft, when the latter was United States Minister ot Berlin. Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigon, who wrote in the September Century of "The Malay Pirates of the Philippines," from personal experiences among them, in this number discusses "Knotty Problems of the Philippines." Prof. Worcester believes that the United States should retain the islands, but he tells what, in his opinion, are the reforms that will have to be instituted. Chester Bailey Fernald, author of "The Cat and the Cherub," spins a naval yarn of the Spanish war in "The Yellow Burgee," Horatio L. Wait, formerly paymaster in the United States Navy, writes of "The Blockade of the Confederacy," giving many stirring stories of adventures off the beleaguered ports. A second paper is printed presenting impressions of "Life and Society in Old Cuba." These papers are from the diaries of Jonathan S. Jenkins, an American miniature painter who spent some time in Havana during the middle of the century. Albert Shaw contributes an article on "The Trans-Mississippians and Their Fair at Omaha," illustrated from photographs. The "Home of the Indolent" is a paper on the island of Capri, written by Frank D. Millet, and illustrated by Charles Caryl Coleman. Arthur L. Frothingham, Jr., furnishes an illustrated article on "The Roman Emperor and His Arch of Triumph." W. F. Bailey gives a picturesque account of "The Pony Express," with pictures by Lungren and Remington. George H. Darwin writes about the little-known "Bores" —tidal-walls of water that rush up the estuaries of some rivers. In the series of articles on "London at Play," Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell gives her impressions of "The Oxford and Cambridge Race," and her husband, Joseph Pennell, furnishes characteristic drawings. A remarkably graphic account of "A Storm at Sea" is by H. Phelps Whitmarsh. In addition to Mr. Fernald's short story, there three others: "The Werwolves," a tale of old Canada, by H. Beaugrand; "A Gentleman of Japan and a Lady," by John Luther Long, and "Uncle Adam," a character-sketch by M. E. M. Davis. T. Cole's engraving this month is from Hoppner, and one of Gilbert Stuart's portraits is engraved by Henry Wolf.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR OCTOBER.

The October number of ST. NICHOLAS opens with two articles on Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, both of them illustrated from photographs. The articles are written by Annie C. Kniper and Jeannette May Fisher, and contain many pretty stories about the merry Girl Queen. "Under the Sea" is a paper about diving, and the perils and experiences that divers meet, contributed by James Cassidy. Charles F. W. Miela'z gives "A Boy's Recollections of the Great Chicago Fire," vividly recalled despite the lapse of years. Several times the author was almost hemmed in by the rush of the flames. Gustav Kobbe writes of "Battling with Wrecks and Derelicts," those constant menaces to navigation. Appropriately following this is a story of the West Indies. "The 'Triton's Chase of a Derelict," by Kate Upson Clark, telling how an enterprising boy picked up a rich prize. "Tackle' in Time" is a story of the Philippines with a flavor of football, as the title would suggest, written by Charles Bryant Howard. "The White Queen Club," by Ida Kenniston, is rich in suggestion for parlor amusement. Harry Fenn, the artist, writes and illustrates an account of his visit to the great Temple of the Sun at Baalbec, showing that "There were Giants in Those Days"—at least in the line of architectural and mechanical geniuses. "The Judgment of the Cadi" is a clever Eastern tale by Charles Love Benjamin. Two of the successful serials of the past year, "The Lakerim Athletic Club," by Rupert Hughes, and "Denise and Ned Toodles," by Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson, are brought to an end. There are an unusual number of verses and jingles, including contributions by Mary A. Gillette, Oliver Herford, Elsie Hill, Edith M. Thomas, Carolyn Wells, and others. This number completes the twenty-fourth year of St. Nicholas.

Among the artists represented in the number are Varian, Reyes, Birch, and Fenn. This number completes the twenty fourth year of St. Nicholas.

MY MARYLAND.

The Maryland S. S. Convention will be held in Baltimore city, October 13-14 in the Third Reformed Church, Sara and Paca streets. A splendid program has been arranged and able speakers engaged. The Sunday Schools of the state will be entitled to two delegates each, who will be entertained for the two days in the hospitable homes of Baltimore. Excursion rates will be secured from the railroad and steamboat companies. Pastors and superintendents are delegates by virtue of their office. Superintendents throughout State are requested to send their name, address, the name of school and denomination, to the State Supt. George H. Nock so that illustrated programs can be mailed to them.

Undoubtedly the largest peach ever grown in the State of Maryland, or perhaps anywhere else was found on a Heath Cling tree in the orchard of Emory Thomas near Potertown, Washington County. The peach grew on a twig not over an inch in length, springing from one of the main limbs. It was twenty-seven inches in circumference and nine inches through the center. Mr. Thomas, fearing the wieght of the peach was too great for the twig constructed a support under the peach of sticks fastened to the limb.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health.

The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills
Cure all Liver Troubles.

Cards of Thanks.

I want to thank all my friends who supported me so nobly on Saturday last for office of "Recorder of Deeds" It will be a pleasant reflection to me hereafter.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN

I want to thank my friends through the TRANSCRIPT for the support given me on Saturday in the vote for Representative especially in the two Middletown districts and Odessa. I shall give my support to the successful nominee, although my continuance of my law studies at Elkton takes me away from my home much to my regret. I feel especially grateful to my friend who so loyally supported me.

JOSHUA CLAYTON OF THOMAS.

The grand and petit jurors for the Kent County Court, who usually are drawn two months before the courts covene will not be drawn for the next term until 20 days before the opening of the courts. Attorney General White desires to ascertain what disposition the California authorities make of the Botkin case before the juries are drawn.

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, September 26, 1898.

Elegant Dress Goods—a delightful showing.

Fabrics that have won admiration from beauty-loving eyes. But there is another gathering that will be pleasing to know about—the plainer stuffs, at more modest prices, that only leave the shelves to be shown to inquirers.

Fabrics of every day need in a fine range of colorings, and at little costs. This hint of them—

At 18c—Two-toned Chevron Suitings, Five styles. Usually 31c.
At 22c—Illuminated Coverts. Usually 37½c.
At 25c—All-wool Cheviots. Twenty styles. Usually 37½c.
At 28c—42 in. Two-toned Armure. Eight styles. Usually 50c.
At 31c—36 in. All-wool Navy Blue Serge. Usually 40c.
At 30c—42 in. All-wool Navy Blue Sail Cloth. Usually 50c.
At 37½c—Fancy Cotton-and-wool Suitings. Twenty styles.
At 45c—All-wool Checks. Five styles.
At 45c—All-wool Bouretted Fancies. Twelve styles.
At 50c—39 in. Illuminated Coverts. Six styles.
At 50c.—50 in. All-wool Navy-blue Cheviots. Usually 75c.
At 50c—Novelty Suitings; neat effects. Nineteen styles.
At 50c—46 in. All-wool Diagonal; beige colors. Usually 75c.
At 60c—56 in. All-wool Lady's Cloth. Sixteen colorings.
At 75c—45 in. All-wool Oxford Mixtures. Five colorings.
At 75c—48 in. All-wool Two-toned Cheviot. Seven mixtures.
At 75c—44 in. All-wool Granite Cloth. Nine colorings.
At 75c—44 in. All-wool Crepe Cloth. Five colors.
At 75c—50 in. All-wool Fancy Suiting. Seven colorings. Usually $1.

Blankets and Comfortables.

How cosy and delightful are warm inodorous bed-coverings. No aroma is so pleasing as scentless purity—and this is the keynote of endeavor in our gathering of blankets and comfortables.

We have chosen Blankets that come from makers who are most thorough in purifying their wools. Our Down Quilts are made in our own factory, of down steamed and blown to absolute purity under our own watchful inspection.

These Blankets and Quilts are warm, luxurious and handsome—and the pink of purity. And prices most reasonable. These to judge by—

At $2.25 a pair—Good, strong, well-made white Blankets; size 70x80 in.; weight 5 pounds.
At $3 a pair—Large, warm white wool Blankets, with cotton warp; size 70x80 inches; weight 5 pounds.
At $4 a pair—The Physicians' Favorite White Blankets; pure wool-filling on light spool-cotton warp; size 72x84 in.; weight 5½ pounds.
At $5 a pair—Very handsome pure wool White Blankets, with pink and blue borders; size 74x84 in.; weight 6 pounds.
At $2.50 a pair—Gray Blankets; full size for double beds; made from well-scoured wool; 5½ pounds to the pair.
At $3.50 a pair—Scarlet Blankets of pure wool; fast colors; double-bed size, 70x80 inches.
At $5 each—Fancy Blankets of Jacquard patterns; for making wrappers; for use on a couch, or an extra throw for the bed; size 72x84 inches.

DOWN QUILTS—

At $3.75 each—Six feet square of luxurious bed clothing. Coverings are of fine figured American sateen and filled with odorless down.
Heavy winter-weight Cotton Comfortables with chintz or sateen coverings; tufted with wool or quilted, as you wish, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50 and $2.75 each.

Undergarments for women—new arrivals; comfortable sorts for fall wear. All are neatly and serviceably made. Liberal in size and good in quality. These prices—

DRAWERS—

At 40c—Drawers of canton flannel with deep hem.
At 45c—Drawers of canton flannel trimmed with cambric ruffle.
At 50c—Drawers of canton flannel trimmed with embroidery. Same style, with better embroidery, 75c.

NIGHT GOWNS—

At 85c—Gowns of muslin; yoke of 28 fine plaits and 2 rows of insertion; neck trimmed with embroidery.
At $1—Gowns of muslin; yoke of fine plaits, trimmed with double row of embroidery; ribbon at neck.
At $1.50—Gowns of muslin or cambric; Empire style, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.
At $1.25—Gowns of flannelette; pink-and-white and blue-and-white; collar and cuffs trimmed with satin ribbon.
At $1.50—Gowns of flannelette, in pink-and-white and blue-and-white stripes; yoke, collar and cuffs featherstitched.

CORSET COVERS—

At 35c—Corset Covers of cambric; round neck; armholes and neck trimmed with embroidery.
At 50c—Corset Covers of cambric; V neck, trimmed with embroidery.
At 55c—Corset Covers of cambric; square neck; yoke of 4 rows of insertion and fine plaits; neck and armholes trimmed with embroidery.
At $1—Corset Covers of cambric; V neck, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.

John Wanamaker.

IF YOU BUY for CASH

You naturally look for the store with the best values, not the lowest priced goods. It has been proven over and over again that it is poor economy to buy a cheap article. It has always been this store's policy to sell a good article at a reasonable price, and to never, knowingly, handle trashy and unreliable stuff. On this basis, coupled with our iron clad one price cash selling,

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

WOOL DRESS GOODS.

Brand new in style and price. Wool plaids, all wool Cheviots in grays and blues, and Storm Serges, all marked at **25c** the yard.

Ladies' Cloth, 52 inches wide, all new fall colorings, in black, blue, grays and browns, **50c** yard.

Double Width Novelties in plaids, new color combinations, for **12½c** the yard.

Fine All Wool Novelties, all new goods, some in plain colors, browns, grays, blues and greens, **25c** yard.

Cashmeres, 42 inches wide, fine all wool, in creams, grays, blues, reds and browns, extra value, **25c** the yard.

Surprise Values in Silks and Velvets.

Black Taffetas, bright and lustrious, extra value, all pure silk, **68c** the yard.

Black Brocade Silk, all pure silk, in large and small design, **50c, 70c** and **85c** the yard.

Rich Black Rustling Taffeta, full 27 inches wide **85c** yard.

Liberty Satin, very fine quality, complete assortment of new shades, **49c,** regularly sold at 75c the yard.

Fancy Silk in stripes and plaids, choice line of colorings, **42c** the yard.

Choice Line Velvets in all latest shades, **49c** to **75c** the yard.

Boys' Clothing.

New goods, new prices. Special purchase, large lot Boys' Two-Piece Suits from one of the largest manufacturers, who is retiring from business, we are able to mark them 25 to 50 per cent. under price. 500 suits in all. Marked here **$1.49** to **$5.00** a suit.

Parlor Lamps--all new shades.

Fancy shapes with globes to match, artistically decorated by hand, with most magnificent decorations. We have marked them for quick sales **50c** to **$6.00**. On show in dry goods window.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

A selection of eminent authors beautifuly printed and daintly bound in various tinted leatherette covers marked here at **19c.**

Paper covered Novels all the best authors, **10c,** the 25c kind.

J. B. Messick.

HARRISON'S NURSERIES.

When you want Peach Trees grown from "Natural Tennessee Peach Seed," on land that has not been PEACHED Guaranteed free from any taint of disease, and a general assortment of Plum, Apple, Pear. Asparagus Roots and Strawberry Plants.

Write us. All Nursery Stock will be fumigated before leaving the Nursery. Personal inspection solicited.

CATALOGUE FREE.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
BERLIN, MD.

24sep8m

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD.

A REMARKABLE SCIENTIFIC AND WONDERFUL SCIENCE.

"SOLAR BIOLOGY."

THE ONLY TRUE SCIENCE BY WHICH YOUR FUTURE CAN TRULY AND ACCURATELY BE FORETOLD.

ZARAH, the world-renowned Egyptian Astrologer, who has been creating such astonishment thoroughout Europe for the past five years, will give a truthful, accurate, planet horoscope delineation of your life. He will give your personal appearance, disposition, character, ability, taste, probable length of life, possible accidents, advice and suggestions on love affairs, marriage, friends, enemies, speculation, business matters, etc.

RICHES TO BE OR NOT TO BE. You can inform yourself thoroughly on this and on any other questions of your past, present and future life.

A SINGLE ANSWER MAY LEAD YOU TO MAKE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

Send 10 cents and give exact date of birth and I will immediately return you a truthful horoscope reading of your life, and prove it to be all true by yourself. I make this offer as a test trial. All communications strictly confidential. Address

ZARAH the ASTROLOGER, Lock Box 403, Philadelphia, Pa.

From PRESS:—"Zarah the Astrologer is certainly astonishing thousands. His wonderful predictions and tests are based upon indisputable and scientific influences."

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE GREAT
National Family
Newspaper for
FARMERS AND
VILLAGERS
and your favorite home paper,
THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT

Both One Year for $1.25.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE ALMANAC has an Agricultural Department of the highest merit, all important news of the Nation and World, comprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures, and is instructive and entertaining to every member of every family.

The TRANSCRIPT gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with your neighbors and friends on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products, the condition of crops and prospects for the year, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor at your home and fireside.

Send all Orders to the Middletown Transcript.

Address all orders to **The Middletown TRANSCRIPT,**
Middletown, Delaware

The Transcript $1.00

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.

FOURTH and MARKET STS.
Wilmington, Del.

Napkins.

1,200 all pure linen damask Napkins, Irish made and full bleached:

22x22, $1.50 quality, for $1.25 doz
21x21, $1.25 quality, for $1.00 doz

Bought for a low price and sold the same way.

Doylies.

1,200 all pure linen and fringed German Napkins, with red, blue or white borders for 5c each.

Embroidered Flannels.

We have a lot of about 50 remnants of our fine emdroidered Flannels, each remnant having about 1¾, 2, 2¼ and and 2½ yards in it. They will be sold at a much reduced price on Saturday.

Hosiery.

260 pairs men's tan and slate Stockings of German make. We shall sell on Saturday the 25c grade for 19c or 3 pairs for 50c making a splendid hosiery bargain.

Red Flannel.

300 yards all wool Red Flannel, for Saturday, 20c grade for 12½c. All red flannel wearers should see these.

Percales.

2,000 yards dark Percales one yard wide, in navy, black and garnet grounds, splendid quality for 6c per yard.

Sheet and pillow Cases

made of best quality Utica muslin, torn hemmed and ironed ready for use:

42x36 Pillow Cases, 11c.
45x36 Pillow Cases, 12½c.
50x36 Pilow Cases, 14c.
54x36 Pillow Caser, 15c.
42x72 Bolster Cases, 22c.
45x72 Bolster Cases, 25c.
54x49 Sheets, 35c.
63x90 Sheets, 40c.
72x90 Sheets, 45c.
90x90 Sheets, 50c

Cut this list out and go shopping with it.

Ladies' Union Suits.

An odd lot white and natural gray Union Suits of Oneita make. If your size is in the reduced lot they are money savers for you:

75c. grade for 39c.
$1.25 grade for 79c.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

SteamerCLIO

Capt. E. E. TRUAX,
WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn for Phila
AND RETURN FROM
PIER 18, SOUTH WHARVES,
AS FOLLOWS:

Odessa.	October.	Philadelphia.
Monday, 3rd	11 am	Tuesday, 4 th 6½ pm
Thursday, 6th	12 m	Friday, 7th 11 am
Monday, 10th	3 pm	Tuesday, 11th 12½ pm
Thursday, 13th	5 pm	Friday, 14th 2½ pm
Monday, 17th	10 am	Tuesday, 18th 5½ pm
Thursday, 20th	12 m	Friday, 21st 11 am
Monday, 24th	2½ pm	Tuesday, 25th 12 m
Thursday, 27th	5 pm	Friday, 28th 9½ pm
Monday 31st	10 am.	

☞Boat will leave Port Penn two hours ater than Odessa time.

Grain, Fruit and Stock

Freighted at Reasonable Rates.
Attention given to the Careful Handling and prompt delivery of all Consignments.
For information in regard to Freight Rates apply to
F. B. WATKINS, Manager,
Odessa, Delaware
JOHN KEEGAN, Clerk.

300 Acres!

Wanted!

Wanted—A Farm of from 250 to 300 acres improved near Middletown preferred.

Must Deal Directly

with the owners.

All communications confidential. Address,

FARM WANTED,
care Transcript,
Middletown, Del

Edwin R. Cochran, Jr.
Attorney-at-Law!
NO. 907 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, Del.

Read the Transcript

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., OCT. 1, 1898.

THE CHURCHES IN MIDDLETOWN.

Bethesda M. E. Church.—Rev. Isaac L. Wood, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 p. m., A. G. Cox, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Junior Epworth League and Epworth Cadets every Friday night at 7 o'clock. Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonage. Women's Foreign Missionary Society, first Friday night of each month. Women's Home Missionary Society, first Thursday night of each month. Mite Society, first Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2.30 o'clock.

Forest Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at 7.30. Sabbath School will be held every Sabbath morning at 9.15 o'clock, H. C. Ellison, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Junior Society Christian Endeavor every Sunday after noon at 3 o'clock.

Services at Armstrong's Chapel the first Sabbath of each month at 3 p. m.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Wilkie, Rector. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 10.30 a. m. On all other Sundays at 7.30 a. m. Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Evening Prayer on Friday at 3.30 p. m. On all Holy Days service at 10 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Adult Bible Class at .45 p. m. The Guild meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., the Ladies on the first and third Fri days of each month at 2 p. m., the Boys' Club on Friday evenings at 7.30 and the Junior Auxiliary on Saturdays at 3 p. m.

DO YOU GET YOUR PAPER?

The TRANSCRIPT has had many complaints from subscribers about failure to receive the paper regularly and promptly. We shall make a special effort to find out the cause if prompt notice is sent to this office. Drop a postal at each failure to receive the paper.

A new carrier in town may not know just where local subscribers would have their paper left. Let him know, or leave word at the office.

Local News.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter & Son have a full line of carriages and agricultural Implements on hand

—The secret of true happiness is to have what we want when we want it.

—The great trouble with persons who try to explain is that they generally explain too much.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontunder and Gas for painless extracting.

—If you are going out of town for an outing leave your address at The Transcipt office and the paper will follow you. It is the only way to keep posted on town affairs.

—FOR SALE.—A fine farm of 74 acres, 15 acres woodland, nice dwelling, good granary and stables, orchard and vineyard, not far from water and rail facilities. Terms easy at private sale. Inquire TRANSCRIPT

—Do you want the "best farm wagon made?" If so, buy the Milburn. Do you want the best grain drill on earth? If so buy the Bickford & Hoffman. Do you want to double the profits from your cows? If so, buy the American Separator. The above are for sale by

J. F. MCWHORTER & SON.

—The Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor of Forest Presbyterian Church meets every Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody.

—The postoffice department has issued an order authorizing postmasters to issue money orders payable at their own offices. This will enable persons who have no bank account to secure money orders with which to settle local bills.

—Every business man—no matter in what capacity—should use printed stationery, such as note heads, envelopes, bill heads, statements, etc. It costs but a trifle in advance of the plain paper. Let us do your printing.

—Trinklere, the photographer has decided to close his studio on Wednesday and Thursday of each week until further notice as he is doing landscape work.

—FOR SALE.—Two Superior 11 hoe Drills, one used two years, the other three. These Drills are in perfect order, and have all of the modern appliances of the Superior Drill of to-day. Price $25.

J. F. MCWHORTER & SON.

—Frank Stevens, who supplanted Hon. Tom Johnson as orator of the day before the day before the Single Tax Congress in Omaha is the same Frank Stevens who was imprisoned in Dover jail with the Single Tax street blockers in 1896 and who spoke in Middletown. Frank denies, however, that he wants to become President. He simply wants the earth.

—Rev. T. E. Montgomery has resigned as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Wilmington to accept a call to Jersey City, N. J. He was formerly pastor of Olivet Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, but a split in the congregation and a long and bitter fight before the Presbytery resulted in his organizing the Congregational Church.

—The yacht Rebecca, which foundered at the Delaware Breakwater last week was owned by Robert C. H. Brock, a Philadelphia lawyer. The Rebecca dashed against the submerged end of the new breakwater and was totally wrecked. She keeled over immediately after the collision, filling the cabins with water and covering the decks, rendering it necessary to abandon her at once. In all probability the loss will be complete. Fortunately the entire number of passengers and crew, eleven in all, including Mr. Brock and his guests, managed to escape to the high portion of the stone pile, where they remained until rescued four hours later. Mr. Brock's loss is about $10,000, a damage suit is probable.

—The Delaware Volunteers will arrive in Wilmington on Monday from Middletown, Pa.—two battalions if not the three—and, excepting sufficient force to make out discharge papers and guard the property, they will be furlonged for thirty days. On November 3d they will be required to report in Wilmington, when they will be paid off in full and discharged. They were ordered first to this town, to Camp Tunnell, but since they would be without tents, etc., and the weather may be cold, and the accommodations for feeding the men are not so good here as in the city, it is probably best that the change has been made. Major E. VanAndrus and Lt. W. S. Alexander, from the artillery detachment at Fort Mott, and Capt. Douglass Settle, of Washington, D. C., have been here several days making arrangements for the reception of the troops and mustering out. They have gone to Wilmington where a long and waiting effort has been made to get "our boys in blue" if "only to parade through their streets." They have gotten them.

—If you love your neighbor as yourself suggest to him that he would do well for his family by subscribing for this paper, and not ask you to deprive the printer of his just dues.

—In New Castle County, graduates from Princeton, Harvard and Yale are the only persons who can register as students of law without examination.

—About 800 persons saw three white and three colored prisoners whipped in the jail yard at New Castle last Saturday.

—Attorney General White has decided not to prosecute the charge of embezzlment of $300 against Robert Hawthorne formerly clerk of the Ogleton school district— Ex- [And the school looses the money. Ed.]

—Miss Culbertson's entertainment for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. Monday evening was satisfactory—receipts $18.50.

—Mr. G. V. Peverley had a mule killed by the early freight at St. Anne's crossing Monday morning. They had gotten out of the pasture and were on the track.

—The storm which was so severe at other places on Monday gave Middletown only a nice rain with electric display. "Bolts of electric fire" appeared on the wire at the Middletown Farms' Creamery and at the Middletown Hotel.

—Mr. J. B. Messick advertises. It pays him. The window decorations are an advertising card; they show taste and fine goods. Mrs. Messick and Miss Boulten are the decorators of to-day's windows. See them.

—First Lieutenant C. H. Carbaniss, Jr., of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, has been assigned to Delawyre College for duty as military instructor, to succeed Col. Walter Gordon, who has been commander of the First Delaware Regiment. Lieutenant Carbaniss was graduated from West Point in 1874. He is a native of Virginia and has been stationed as military instructor at the South Carolina Military Academy the Porter Academy, in Charleston, S. C. Danville Va. Institute, Eastville and other places.

—The State officials during the week have heard nothing new in the case of Mrs Cordelia Botkin, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, but they feel reasonably sure that she will be surrendered to them as the papers sent on Monday arrive in Califoruia. They do not think that the governor of California would take the responsibility of allowing an alleged murderess go without trial on account of a technicality no one, however, can tell what Gov. Budd will do. He owes his election to the "saud-lot vote" of San Francisco and that means much.

—The Epworth League for Easton District will meet here on Wednesday and Thursday, October 19th and 20th. There will be 150 delegates to entertain, The reception and entertainment committee desires the citizens to decorate in honor of the visitors, such having been the custom at other places. Get ready.

—There will be a meeting of the King's Daughters in the Parish building this afternoon at two o'clock.

NECROLOGY.

MRS. LAURA V. GINN.

Mrs. Ginn, wife of Mr. Samuel B. Ginn, died rather unexpectedly Wednesday afternoon at 12.30 o'clock. She had not been well for some months. Her trouble was dropsy and heart affection.

For 30 years Mrs. Ginn has resided in Middletown. She was devoted to her Church—the M. E —and so long as health permitted she attended its services, being especially regular at prayer meetings. Besides a husband and four children—Messrs. John E., Frank, Albert and Miss Ethel, she leaves many friends to mourn her death.

Mrs. Ginn was aged 54 years and was the sister of Dr. Atkinson, a former resident of this town. Funeral services were conducted yesterday afternoon by her pastor, Dr. Wood; interment at Forest Cemetery. The pall bearers were: G. E. Hukill, T. E. Hurn, G. M. Wilson, W. P. Biggs, James R. Hoffecker and William Brockson.

ST. GEORGES PRIMARIES.

The Republican primaries werre very quiet and harmonious in St. Georges last Saturday, yet the greater part of the registered vote was cast with the following result;

	First Dist.	Second Dist.	Third Dist.	Fourth Dist.	Total
FOR SENATOR					
Merritt N. Willits	49	42	85	52	228
FOR REPRESENTATIVE					
Joshua Clayton of Thos.	25	2	47	33	107
Boyd R. Cleaver	23	40	38	18	119
FOR SHERIFF					
Francis S. Bradley	18	—	34	31	83
Samuel A. McDaniel	21	31	19	4	75
Emmit F. Stidham	7	11	5	1	24
John E. Taylor	3	—	27	16	46
FOR CORONER					
James A. Callaway	2	—	—	—	2
Alexander Guthrie	—	—	1	—	1
Samuel McCormick	1	—	—	—	1
Levi T. Mann	16	42	40	36	134
Samuel H. Ridgway	30	—	33	4	67
John T. Spring	—	—	1	1	2
Alfred D. Vandeyer	—	—	10	10	20
FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS					
Richard G. Buckingham.	2	—	—	1	5
Delaware Clark	13	—	1	—	14
George W. W. Naudain	34	40	82	51	207
William F. Robinson	—	—	1	—	1
FOR ASSESSOR					
Samuel Carpenter	49	42	85	52	228
FOR ROAD COMMISSIONER					
John C Allston	48	4	85	52	189
Hiram M. Pleasanton	49	40	82	52	223
Winfield S. Vail	—	40	—	—	40

The real contest was for Representative. Mr. Clayton carried the two districts in Middletown and the one in Odessa by small majorities but Mr. Cleaver won in the Port Penn district, his home, his majority in the hundred being 12. Mr. Naudain for Recorder of Deeds received a very flattering vote and Mr. Willits and Mr. Carpenter received the total vote. Messrs. Allston and Pleasanton were nominated for Road Commissioners, Mr. Vail's vote being confined to one district, it being understood in the others that he had withdrawn. The inspectors named were nominated without opposition.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her for seven years she withsood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnack & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Unclaimed Letters.

A list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post-office which can be had by saying they are advertised: Mrs. Jakens Clayton, Miss Elizabeth Cotreeh, Mrs. J. B. Corra, (card) Mrs. M. E. Fiddilham, Mrs. Willie Hill, Linwood Holden, John W. Hollis, Wm. F. Williamson.

ONE MIDDLETOWN FIRM.

A representative of the TRANSCRIPT one day this week stepped into the large blanket room of Messrs. J. C. Parker & Son adjoining their store and was surprised at the large shipments of blankets made in the past few days. The firm has on hand yet a large quantity and variety but having filled their orders for the Fall trade the open spaces in the wareroom indicated a prosperous business in this branch of their trade. Engaging the senior member of the firm in conversation, not for publication but since it shows a growing business of which Middletown as well as the proprietors and the employes of the Diamond State Harness Factory may well be proud, Mr. Parker will forgive the liberty of a quotation:

In 1889 the firm began the wholesale business, and as the business runs so systematically the amount of trade for each and every year and month can be told readily. Referring to the growth, Mr. Parker stated that in 1889, the first year of wholesale business, that only about $6000 worth of goods were sold, and those at a higher price than the same goods bring today. This the tenth year will run ten times that amount, or sixty thousand dollars. Also that in 1884 they began the sale of blankets and robes after a hard fight with the manufacturers to convince them that the firm was entitled to the regular jobbing price of the goods; they found the blanket business about $1100 for September of that year; September of 1895, $1600; '96, $2,200; '97, $3,400, and '98, $10,000 worth have been sold.

The wages paid out this year, will amount to $9,000, at least, and they are now arranging to handle more goods which will of necessity call for more wages, as they will work more men. They have brought several families to the town who occupy houses, and live here. The goods bought and sold make more business for the railroad and post office, all of which add to the volume of business of Middletown.

The first year, 1889, they sold 364 sets of harness. This year so far about 3500 sets. About ten times as many with all other parts in proportion.

The books of the firm show another pleasant fact: With the exception of two years under the Wilson—Gorman tariff and depressed trade there has been a gradual growth in the business of this enterprising firm every year. These facts should be very gratifying to Messrs. Parker & Son and to the citizens of Middletown also since the more business the more employment of labor and the more money in circulation in the town. There is push, good judgment and fair dealing behind the business of the Diamond State Harness Factory and these must win.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

—Announcement has been made to a few intimate friends of the engagement of Miss Mary W. Anderson, one of the cultured and favorite ladies of Middletown, to Mr. George H. Kelley, of South Butte, Montana. The groom-elect spent his boyhood days in this town and has many friends here yet whose congratulations will be most sincere. The wedding, which will be a quiet, home affair, will take place Wednesday, October 12th, instant.

—Mrs. Mary W. Vail celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jacob H. Emerson, on Wednesday. Many friends called to offer congratulations and others sent flowers. Mrs Vail is very active and many more years are wished her.

—Dr. Walter O. Stack, formerly a resident of Middletown, has located at 10th and Adams streets, Wilmington, for the practice of dentistry.

—Mrs. Mollie Mass, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mrs. T. H. Gilpin and other friends this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Edmund Draper have been guests of his parents this week.

—Mr. Irwin J. Shepherd was in town on Friday.

—Miss Cora Massey, of Chestertown, is visiitng the family of Mr. J. J. Williams on Bohemia Manor.

—Dr. Yorks, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. W. Lockwood's.

—Mr. Victor Cochran, of the Quaker City, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Howard A. Pool, near McDonough.

—Mrs. Wilmer Penington is visiting her cousin, Mr. Abram Hoffecker, in Boston.

—Mrs. and Miss Aiken, of New York; are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Biggs.

—Lt. Col. C. M. Stevenson, of the First Delaware, spent Sunday in Middletown.

—Mr. Victor Messick has returned to Belleview College, New York.

—Miss Martin, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Salye Cochran.

—Miss Mabel Meyer, of Baltimore, is with Mrs. Barnett for the third season in millinery.

—Miss Maggie Eshenhofer has returned rom Philadelphia.

—Misses Marion and Fannie Burston have returned from a visit of three weeks with friends in New York.

—Frank DeValinger, of the 6th Penn. Regiment, has been the guest of his uncle this week, Mr. Harry DeValinger.

—Mr. John E. Taylor, of Christiana, nominee for sheriff, was a visitor to the TRANSCRIPT this week.

—Miss Myrtle Houston is visiting her sister in Baltimore.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph High, formerly Mrs. Joe Conrey, were receiving the congratulations of Middletown friends last Saturday.

—Mr. G. W. W. Naudain leaves on Monfor the Omaha Exposition where he meets his brothers and sisters in a family reunion Miss Daisy Naudain accompanies him.

The Grain Situation.

The estimates of the foreign wheat crop cannot yet be made with exactness. The figures given from time to time are subject to correction. It is now said the grain crops in Europe may amonnt to 350,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The crops in some countries, which were reported a few weeks ago to be shorter than usual, will probably turn out better than was expected, but there will be a shortage in some countries. The European wheat crop may, it is now said, be estimated at about 240,000,000 bushels more than they had last year.

There will, of course, be a large surplus of American grain for sale. The foreign demand will, as usual, determine the price. At present the prices are not high, but there are indications that the foreign demands will be good.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year

THOMAS F. BAYARD DEAD.

After Six Weeks of Illness in Which He Fought for Life.

After an illness of over six weeks, Thomas F. Bayard died at 4.30 o clock Wednesday afternoon at Karlstein, the summer home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren at Dedham, Massachusetts. His death was without pain. His wife, two of his daughters, Mrs. Warren and Miss Florence Bayard, and his son, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., were present, while his third daughter, Countess Lewenhaupt, was on her way to Dedham. The body was brought to Delaware, and the funeral will be held to-day in the old Swedish church in Wilmington.

Mr. Bayard was sick when he went to visit his daughter. He steadly grew weaker, however, and had spells of semi-consciousness and of delirium. A consultation of physicians was held August 26, and they agreed that Mr. Bayard was suffering from arlorie-coloros's and a general breaking down, incident to age. He suffered no pain to any noticeable degree, and the chief tendency was to sleep.

During the first few weeks of his illness Mr. Bayard was able to sit up, but as the days passed he became gradually weaker, and three weeks ago he laid himself on his bed and never again rose from it. At times he would rally to some extent, but the relapse carried him always nearer the end. His wonderful constitution resisted the ravages of disease for a surprising period. Much of the time he was in a semi-conscious condition, seldom recognizing any of the family, and at intervals having sinking spells, accompanied by choking. These left him always weaker. At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon he began to sink rapidly and half an hour later he gently passed away.

Thomas Francis Bayard was a distinguished member of an eminent family. Since long before the Revolutionary War the Bayards have been conspicuous in the country's history as patriots and statesmen, and many acquired national fame as jurists.

Thomas Francis Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., on October 29, 1828, and was a younger son. In his thirteenth year he entered school at Flushing, L. I. Here he stayed two years. At the end of that period, being intended by his father for mercantile pursuits, a clerkship was obtained for him in the establishment of Mr. Bayard's brother-in-law, August Van Courtlandt Schermerhorn. Here he received an excellent business training.

In 1848 his elder brother died, whereupon at the request of his parents, he returned to Wilmington. Having a liking for his father's profession—that of law—he became a student, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1853 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware, but resigned in the following year. In 1855 Mr. Bayard removed to Philadelphia, where he formed a legal copartnership with William Shippen. This connection lasted five years, being terminated by the death of Mr. Shippen. Mr. Bayard on the death of his partner once more returned to Wilmington, where he was needed by his father who was then engrossed with public duties.

When the War of the Rebellion began Mr. Bayard was following his profession. A militia company was organized and Thomas F. Bayard was elected its first lieutenant. In June, 1861, the famous peace meeting of the citizens was held in Dover, and Lieutenant Bayard was one of the principal speakers. He denounced the war, and his remarks on that occasion have been quoted in late years as an argument against his availability as a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Bayard was elected to the United States Senate to succeed his father taking his seat March 4, 1868, the fourth of his family and name to sit in that body. He was re-elected twice, being succeeded by Senator Gray when he went into Clevelan's first cabinet.

In October, 1856, Senator Bayard married Louisa, daughter of Josiah Lee, a Baltimore banker. Twelve children were the result of that union. In 1877 Senator Bayard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Harvard College.

When the Democratic National Convention was held in 1880 his friends rallied in force to procure his nomination for the Presidency, and such was their strength that on the first ballot he stood next to Hancock who was elected on the second. In the Democratic convention of 1884, at which Mr. Cleveland was nominated, Mr. Bayard received the next largest vote to the successful candidate on the two ballots which were taken.

He was made Secretary of State by Cleveland, and in March, 1893, he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James' and served during Mr. Cleveland's second term.

Mr. Bayard's first wife died in the first year of his term as Secretary of State. Four years later he married Miss Mary W. Clymer of Washington, who survives him. Seven of the children are living: Mrs. Samuel D. Warren of Boston, Miss Annie Bayard, Miss Florence Bayard, the countess Lauenhaupt, formerly Miss Neilie Bayard, James A. Bayard, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., and Philip Francis Bayard.

Bishop Coleman Returns.

Bishop Coleman, who has been making a tramp through Maryland and West Virginia, arrived home Monday evening. Bishop Coleman left Wilmington two weeks ago to take a walk through the mountains. He traveled strictly incognito and many of his intimate friends would not have recognized in the travel-stained, dust-covered man the head of the Diocese of Delaware.

After leaving Wilmington he alighted from the train at Martinsburg, W. Va., and from there he began his walk of 235 miles.

He walked in all kinds of weather that overlook him, and over all kinds of roads. He struck into the heart of the mountains and tramped from Martinsburg to Cumberland, Md., and then spent several days in the vicinity of the latter place tramping through the surrounding country. He then came further east, and Monday afternoon boarding a train about forty miles from Washington, arrived at Bishopstead about midnight.

During his outing Bishop Coleman was constantly the object of pity and consolation, and persons who saw him tramping along the road expressed the deepest sympathy for "the poor old man who had to walk." In the majority of instances the bishop found the people hospitably inclined, and when they could would offer to do what they could to make the poor man's tramping lighter.

In speaking of his tramp the Bishop said that he found that nearly all the persons in the country through which he traveled, led a lonely life, many of them being unable to read or write. He urged the parents to send their children to school and hopes that his words of advice will be heeded.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg via Pennsylvania Railroad, Cocount Knights Templar Triennial Conclave.

On account of the Knights Templar Triennial Conclave, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., October 10 to 14, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations on its line to Pittsburg and return at rate of single fare for the round trip, minimum of 25 cents.

Tickets will be sold October 8 to 13, good to return until October 17 inclusive. The return limit of tickets from Harrisburg and points east thereof can be extended to October 31 upon depositing same on October 13 to 17 with the Joint Agent at Pittsburg and the payment of fifty cents.

MARRIED A MIDDLETOWN MAN.

KING—CHAMBERLAIN.—On Friday evening September 23 in a private parlor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Martin Niles, of Sing Sing, N. Y., rector of St. Pauls's, Louise King, youngest daughter of Frederick and Ella King of this city, to S. Lloyd Chamberlain also of this city.

So ends the mystery of the strange disappearance of Miss Louise King, the beautiful Harlem girl who on Friday Sept. 9th went with her maid to bathe at Coney Island; who was thought by her family to have been drowned in the surf, and for whose body hundreds of men have been keeping a double watch ever since then from Atlantic City to Montauk Point.

The police were right; she was not drowned; she ran away, and when at last she had worried her family so that each and every member of it was on the point of collapse through anxiety, and her mother and eldest brother were ill in bed, this strange girl wrote to her lover, S. Lloyd Chamberlain, to come to her in Philadelphia, where she had been all the time, knowing perfectly well what was going on.

Her excuse for this is that her home was unhappy; that her father was bound to have her marry a man she did not love, and that, rather than do this, she determined to let the earth swallow her up, leaving her family and friends to believe her a the bottom of the ocean. Her plans for the future, so nearly as they can be learned, were to escape to Europe, finish her musical education there, and then—but she goes no further.

In making her plans Miss King was cunning and careful. Everything worked well up to the very last moment. Then she forgot herself, and leaving her maid at the ocean's edge, she sent the girl away with her keys and pocketbook, but she retained her parasol. The police could not understand what reason any one would have for carrying a parasol into the surf. They believed she was not drowned. Had she given the parasol to her maid the drowning theory would have been accepted.

Miss King took from her home none of the clothes she was known to have. With money saved from a very liberal allowance she purchased enough clothing to fill two large trunks, which she shipped to Philadelphia several days before her disappearance. When she started for Coney Island that Sunday afternoon she wore a complete double outfit of outer clothing. When she stepped from the bathhouse she had wrapped about her under her bathing dress an extra skirt and shirt waist, colar, tie and all the necessary articles of dress. Within her loose blouse were a pair of shoes and a small hat. In her hand she carried her parasol, purse and keys.

She went to Philadelphia and stopped at the Bellevue Hotel, where she registered as Mrs. F. Owen, New York. She had previously sent to the hotel, unknown to her family, two large trunks full of clothing. She remained at the Bellevue until Tuesday September 13, when she sent her trunks, to the Broad Street Station. She then went to the station and obtained the trunks, and by another expressman had them carried to the Hotel Walton, where she registersd as Mrs. Fannie Crittenden, Boston. According to Miss King's story, as told by her parents, she left the Walton on Wednesday. September 14, and went to the home of the Young Women's Christian Association, Eighteenth and Arch Streets, where she lived until she went to New York, Friday. Miss King's whereabouts became known to friends in New York on Thursday. The result was that Mr. Corwine, a friend of the family, Chamberlain her fiance, came to Philadelphia Friday evening. They arrived about 6 p. m., and took the next train back to New York, Miss King accompanying them. Meanwhile friends had arranged for the wedding ceremony, which took place in the private parlor of the Waldorf Hotel soon after the party reached New York. Rev. Charles Martin Niles having been summoned from Sing Sing for that purpose. So far, as the cause of Miss King disappearance is concerned, it is still a mystery. Frederick King, the father of the bride, has not seen his daughter since she left his home two weeks ago. He is far from reconciled. He had picked out another man for her husband.

The groom, S. Lloyd Chamberlain, is a son of Dr. G. G. Chamberlain, of this town, and spent his boyhood days here. The city papers announced that a part of the honeymoon will be spent here.

WARWICK ITEMS.

Mr. Israel Gunkel and wife left on Wednesday for the West where they will visit relatives, remaining five or six weeks.

Rev. W. W. White and wife were entertained on Sunday afternoon by Mr. P. H. Jones, of near Sassafras.

Miss Susie Wilson, who has been attending the high school in Elkton, returned home last week quite sick.

Miss Elsie Vineyard, one of our fine intelligent young ladies, who this year passed creditable examinations in both Cecil county, Md., and New Castle county, Del., for the position of school teacher, is awaiting a call as teacher or assistant teacher.

A good congregation was present at the M. P. Church on Sunday morning last to listen to an earnest characteristic sermon by the pastor.

Rev. W. W. White will preach at the M. P. Church here on next Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock. Subject: "The all conquering force."

Rev. A. D. Melvin, president of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will preach in Sassafras on Tuesday evening and in Warwick on Wednesday evening, October 4th and 5th respectively at 7.30 o'clock. All are invited to come and hear this eloquent divine. AJAX.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—The work of deepening the channel of the Nanticoke River will begin at once. It will cost $3,400.

—At a recent meeting of Milton business men it was decided to operate a steamboat line to Philadelphia, and all the stock was subscribed.

—Miss Ida V. Donovan, of Georgetown, and Mr. Mark W. Cole, of Dover, were married Sept. 21st at Georgetown.

—Miss Minnie Moore, daughter of State Senator J. M. C. Moore, of Bethel, and Dr. Everett Shipley, of Seaford, were married on Sept. 18th at Bethel by Rev. Mr. Guthrie.

—It has been proven beyond a doubt that the pump in P. H. Willey's livery stable, at Bridgeville is fed by a hot subterranean spring, and it is attracting much attention just now. One may be pumping icy cold water from the pump, when suddenly a steam-like vapor will issue forth, and the water will be found to be boiling hot.

Churchill V. Calhoun left Seaford on September 5th for Wyoming for the benefit of his health. At Denver, crossing the mountains, he encountered a snow storm and his health was such that he could not stand the change and he died at Gillett Wyoming, on Wednesday, September 14

A tramp has been vicitimizing the residents in the vicinity of Bridgeville. He had blistered his arm with cotton oil and claimed to be suffering from the effects of blood poisoning brought on by a Mauser bullet wound; he was given money freely before he was found out.

DELAWARE CITY.

The Young People's Foreign Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church met on Monday night in the lecture room.

A special meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at the home of Mrs. Brewer on Friday evening, celebrating the birthday of Miss Willard.

Miss Ogle entertained Miss Mills, of Wilmington, over Sunday.

Miss Julia Newton is the guest of the Misses Clark at Greenlea.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Belville, of Wilmington, visited Dr. and Mrs. F. Belville this week.

Mr, George McIntire is improving in health and enjoying the delightful air of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schunder spent Sunday with friends in Wilmington.

Sergeant H. W. Reybold returned to Camp Meade this week.

Julian Reeves has been permitted to leave the army on account of ill health. He returned last week.

Miss Sadie Craig is very ill with typhoid fever and Mrs. George Hutchinson is threatened with the same disease. The Davidsons are recovering.

Miss Annie Hickey is visiting in New Haven, Conn.

T. Bayard Heisel lost a valuable horse this week. It was found in the field with a broken leg and Mr. Heisel was obliged to have it shot.

Albert Messig was badly injured at the works on Ft. Mott this week. His head was cut and several teeth were knocked out; a hammer striking him on the head three times. He is doing as well as possible under the circumstances.

Mrs. R. C. Manning, of Trenton, N. J., is visiting her parents near town.

Mrs. H. C. Johannes is visiting in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark spent Sunday in Middletown.

Mr. Arthur Murray, of New Castle, was a visitor in town on Wednesday.

Miss Helen Cheairs has returned from visiting Miss Lucie Cochran in Middletown.

Mr. Todd, of New Castle, was in town this week.

Miss Irene Davidson has returned from Atlantic City where she spent two weeks.

Mrs. George Green entertained Miss F. Hodgman, of Wilmington, on Sunday.

Miss Bertie Clark is visiting Miss Ada Mifflin in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Warren spent Sunday with her mother near Masseys.

Mrs. William A. Storrie, of Salem, N. J., spent Sunday with her father, Mr. Isaac Ubil.

Miss Annie Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, also May and Margaret Everengam have returned from Ocean Grove. Miss Hunter's season at the Grove was a very good one.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McMullin, of Wilmington, were in town Sunday.

The "Daughters of the King" met at the home of Mrs. N. Geo. Price Wednesday evening.

Mrs. O. B. Wingate and son have returned from Cambridgeport, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Bayard Heisel entained a few friends Thursday evening.

Mrs. Ida Creed has returned from a visit to Philadelphia.

H. Price spent Wednesday in Wilmington.

George Vail and Russell Pennington spent Wednesday evening in New Castle.

Two men with three bears were in town on Monday and several horses were frightened by the bears.

It is said some of the wells in the vicinity of the water works go nearly dry whenever the engine pumps from the big well.

Mrs. T. Bayard Heisel came very near being the victim of an accident a few days ago. While driving the horse was seized with vertigo or something similar and Mrs. Heisel was thrown out of the carriage.

Mr. Gillingham, President of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., was in town on Wednesday.

Beware Of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physician, the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possible derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ODESSA NOTES.

Mr. Sylvester D. Townsend, of Delaware City, was the guest of his parents Sunday.

Mr. Wm. H. Howell, of near Glasgow, who has been very ill with typhoid fever was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. John Green and children returned from a visit to relatives at Hancock's Bridge on Monday.

Miss Cora Hune who has been quite sick is able to be out again.

Dr. T. A. Enos, of Townsend, was in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Van Dyke, who were called to Atlantic City last week by the sudden death of Mr. Van Dyke's daughter, returned Monday.

Miss Bockman and Miss Bertha Bockman have returned from a visit to their brother in Newark.

At the meeting of the Epworth League on Wednesday evening delegates were elected to attend the convention to be held in Middletown in October Mr. John Armstrong and Mr. Elwood Vinyard were elected. About half an hour was devoted to learning some new pieces in a new singing book entitled Penticostal Praises.

The public school opened Monday with a fair attendance and the following teachers: Principal, Geo. L. Townsend, Jr.; 1st assistant, Miss Neil Townsend; 2, Miss Georgia Enos.

Mrs. Richard Foard and Miss Martha Townsend were in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Mr. Frank Pennington celebrated his fiftieth birthday by a reunion to the old Diamond State Band at his home near town Wednesday.

Mr. Karl, who was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. George Green, for several days, has returned to his home in New Jersey.

Mr. Morgan, of Dover, was the guest of his daughters on Monday.

The Epworth League through the Mercy and Help Department sent a barrel and a box of canned fruit, preserves, jellies, honey and grape juice to the Methodist Hospital in Philadelphia this week. Although fruit has been scarce this year everyone was willing and glad to contribute for such a worthy charity.

The World's Great Blood Purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which absolutely Cures every form of Impure blood, from The pimple on your Face to the great Scrofula sore which Drains your system. Thousands of people Testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Catarrh, Rheumatism, And That Tired Feeling. Remember this And get Hood's And only Hood's.

Our Custom Dep't

Awaits you with all preparation for Fall Clothes' a new Suit an Overcoat, a Coat and Vest or Trousers, Sack Suits from $20, Cutaway Suits from $20, Prince Albert Coats and Vests from $20, Trou- from $5 up to the finest novelties in imported or domestic fabrics. We can not give satisfactory work, cloths or trimmings for less. You can get better values in good ready made than in much of the so called low priced tailoring. Careful cutters competent tailors and an intense desire to please you enables us to guarantee to give you work that you will like. Big range of new styles for selection, single patterns in novelties.

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Sixth and Market, Wilmington.

Walter Monro,

... PRACTICAL ...

Painter & Paperhanger

FROM NEW YORK.

Plain and Fresco Painting, Graining, Interior Decorations, &c. Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed, as to workmanship and price.

Call on or address,

WALTER MONRO,

BLACKBIRD - DELAWARE

Cheap! CHEAPER THAN EVER

8 bars of Oline Soap.....25 cents.
Pic-nic Hams.....8 cents per lb.
Salt Pork.....7½ cents by the whole.
Good Coffee.....10 cents per lb.
Good Brooms.....10 cents each.
3 lbs. Good Steak.....25cts
Stewing Beef.....5 & 6 cts per lb.
Roasts.....8 & 10 cents per lb.
12½ lbs. Best Flour.....29cts.
12½ lbs. Good Flour.....24cts.
Other Goods in Proportion.

H. DeVALINGER

MIDDLETOWN - - DELAWARE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

—OF—

Real and Personal Property

THE ESTATE of MRS. ANN E. LORD

Will be sold at public auction, at the Hotel of Charles W. Lloyd, in Odessa, Delaware,

Saturday, Oct. 15th, '98,

AT ELEVEN

The Reason We Can Work So Cheap

Is because we have our own Factory and do not have to pay anyone a commission for doing work.

All work a pressed and finished or the following PRICES:

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

CLEANED

Suits French Dye Cleaned	$1 50
Suits Scoured	1 00
Pants Dry Cleaned	50
Pants Scoured	35
Overcoats Dry Cleaned	1 00
Overcoats Scoured	75

DYED

Suits Dyed	$1 50
Pants Dyed	50
Vests Dyed	25
Overcoats Dyed	1 00

Ladies' Clothing Cleaned and Dyed at Reasonable Prices.

Suits Altered and Repaired. Velvet Collars put on Overcoats. Coats and Vests Relined, new Binding on Coats and Vests and new Buttons put on all Clothing. The Hartford Dyeing and Scouring Works will Crease and Press Pants free of charge, once a week, for all gentlemen who patronize them with their work.

☞Goods sent by Express will be promptly done and delivered in four days.

HARTFORD

Dying and Scouring Works,

210 West Seventh Street, between Orange and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Managed by W. M. BROOKS.

MAJOR A. SMITH,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Diamond State Restaurant,

Has Removed from

NOS. 7 AND 9 FRENCH STREET TO

No. 122 Market St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

☞Meals at All Hours.

Roast Dinners and Poultry—the Best in the City.

J. C. BAKER.

Florist and Decorator,

Phone 66, Lock Box 126,

DOVER - - DELAWARE.

Choice Cut Flowers, Floral Designs and Wedding Decorations

Furnished at short notice.

☞Mail and telephone orders promptly attended to. feb.12 1y

Delaware College,

Newark, Del.

The Fall term begins

Tuesday, Sep. 13th, 1898.

Entrance examinations will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, September 13th and 14th. Classes will be organized Thursday, September 15th. All departments fully equipped for their work.

For catalogues ad other information write to

DR. GEO. A. HARTER, President.

WE are now open for the fall and winter season.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for

Live & Dressed Poultry

Game, Eggs and Squabs.

Every day in the week. Also Fruit and Produce bought or handled on commission.

GREEN BROS.,

ODESSA, - DELAWARE.

J. B. FOARD

GRAIN

Commission Merchant,

MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

....GRAIN....

By Railroad and Boat upon orders from E. L Rogers & Co.,

☞OFFICE ON RAILROAD AVENUE☜

Opposite the Depot.

MIDDLETOWN DEL

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City

300 Acres!

Wanted!

Wanted—A Farm of from 250 to 300 acres improved near Middletown preferred.

Must Deal Directly

with the owners.

All communications confidential. Address,

FARM WANTED,

care Transcript,

Middletown, Del

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

GEO. L. JONES,

700 Delaware Avenue.

Wilmington, - Del.

Designer and Manufacturer of

...ARTISTIC...

MEMORIALS

—IN—

MARBLE and GRANITE

We aim to, and do, give you the best and most original designs, independent of all other dealers, as it costs no more to have the latest and best designs, which is greatly to your interest. Estimates furnished on application and visits made to the country upon notification.

GEO. L. JONES,

Wilmington, - Delaware

FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE OR LIGHTNING?

not, if you will apply to one of the Ag'ts of the

...Kent County...

Mutual Insurance Co.,

You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates

This Company is Mutual, and you will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy

Wm. DENNEY, Sec'y

D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend. G. B. MONEY, Delaware City.

Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company,

519 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

CAPITAL (full paid), $500,000

Surplus, - - - - $100,000

Authorize to Act as

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, RECEIVER, REGISTRAR AND AGENT.

Transacts a

GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS

Allows Interest on Deposit

Loans Money on Mortgages and Other Good Securities.

Attends to the

Management of Real Estate and to the Collection and Remittance of Rents. Interest on Securities and Dividends and Stocks.

Rents Boxes

In its New Burglar and Fire-proof Vaults, Makes ample provision in its Store Room and Vaults for the safe keeping of Securities and Valuable package placed in its custody.

Keeps Wills Without Charge

BENJ. NIELDS, President. JAS. B. CLARKSON Treas. & Sec.

WM. R. BRINCKLE, Vice-Pres. JOHN S. ROSSELL Trust Officer

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Dr.

Lumber and Coal

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds

INCLUDING

Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—

(Several Grades)

Roofing Lath, Plastering Laths and Pickets.

MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS!

Paints of the Best Manufactures.

BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL

...LIME...

DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar PICKET FENCE.

BEST VEINS OF

HARD AND SOFT COAL.

FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

G. E. HUKILL

Middletown, Del.

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President, J. F. McWhorter; Secretary, J. A. Suydam; Charles H. Howell, George G. Rowe, Wm. R. Cochran.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, L. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., OCT. 1, 1898

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

BLANCHING CELERY.

Plants Intended For Early Use—The Late Fall and the Winter Market Crops.

An article by W. M. Munson upon the culture of celery forms part of the last annual report of the Maine station. In it occur the following items: The old custom of repeatedly "handling," or packing, the earth about the growing plants has given way to more expeditious methods, and it is generally conceded that one "hilling" before the final banking with earth is sufficient. This hilling should not be done till the plants have thickened considerably, about a month or six weeks before using, as after the earth is drawn about them the leaves grow tall very rapidly without increasing in diameter.

When ready to hill the plants, cultivate deeply between the rows, then draw the soil loosely about the plants with a hoe or a scraper made for that purpose. This operation makes a slight bank not more than one-third the height of the plant, which straightens the stalks and holds them in an upright position. If the soil is in good condition, it will be unnecessary to pack the earth around individual plants by hand.

Blanching is the first step toward decay, and the exclusion of air and light and the consequent abnormal condition of the tissues render the plants during this operation specially liable to disease. For this reason the operation is delayed as long as possible. Plants intended for the first use are generally banked about eight or ten weeks after transplanting.

For bleaching the early crop the use of boards is preferred to that of earth. The work is done more expeditiously and there is less trouble from rotting. The method consists simply in placing boards about a foot wide along each side of the row with one edge close to the plants. The men then go along and raise the boards to a vertical position, placing clamps or hooks at intervals to hold them in place. A very good clamp is made by sawing two notches about an inch wide and three inches apart in a short piece of board. These clamps will then hold the boards perfectly rigid. In ten days or two weeks the celery will be ready for use, and the boards are then available for use elsewhere, thus keeping up a succession.

If banking with earth is to be practiced, one of the machines made for that particular purpose will be found of advantage.

Celery intended for winter market is not usually blanched before putting into storage, though it is well to hill it up, to straighten up the leaves and make the plants compact. That intended for late fall use will of course need some attention, as from four to six weeks are required to blanch the later crop. For use before hard freezing occurs the blanching may be done with boards, but for later use earth is to be preferred.

Preventing Smut In Oats.

In the report of Director William Saunders of the central experimental farms of Canada occurs the following concerning smut in oats: Further experiments have been made during the past season in the treatment of seed grain to prevent this troublesome disease. In the annual report of the experimental farms for 1896 details are given of tests made with three varieties of oats which were soaked in a solution of potassium sulphide for 24 hours, and in every instance where the grain was so treated, although the seed used was very smutty, the crop was practically free from smut. During the past season one variety only was used, the Doncaster Prize oats, and this was the worst affected with smut of any variety we had. The seed used in this test was from the untreated crop of last year of which about one-fourth of the heads were diseased. Different portions of the seed were soaked for varying periods in a solution of potassium sulphide made by dissolving 1½ pounds in 25 gallons of cold water, while others were treated with the bordeaux mixture made by dissolving four pounds of copper sulphate with four pounds of lime in 40 gallons imperial measure of water.

From the experiment it would appear that smutty oats soaked in bordeaux mixture for four hours are rendered as free from smut as if soaked for 8, 12 or 24 hours, but where potassium sulphide is used it appears to be necessary to steep the grain in the solution for 24 hours in order to entirely free it from smut. While the solution of potassium sulphide seems to be a reliable remedy for smut in oats, provided the grain is steeped in it for 24 hours, the bordeaux mixture is a cheaper remedy, more easily obtainable and appears to be quite as effective with only four hours' soaking.

The Plum Scale.

Plum scales are described as brown hemispherical bodies about an eighth of an inch in length and with a dark brown shiny surface. The longest diameter of the scale is usually placed lengthwise of the twig. The number of eggs under each scale is estimated at between 1,000 and 2,000. During July the tiny lice which emerge from the eggs make their way to the underside of the leaves, where they at once commence to suck the sap. Here they remain until late in August, when they migrate to the twigs, where they pass the winter. In this stage they are soft bodied and less protected than at almost any other stage in their existence. Only one brood is hatched during the year. Professor Slingerland advises to "spray infested trees once after the leaves fall in the autumn and at least twice in the spring before the buds open. Use kerosene emulsion diluted four times (Hubbard formula). The application cannot be too thorough; each little scale must be hit.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A Review of the General Condition In the United States.

The experiment stations of Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming have recently issued bulletins on the subject of sugar beets. The United States department of agriculture has co-operated with the stations in this work and has just reported the results of experiments during 1897 in almost every state and territory.

These experiments have shown that there are wide areas in the United States adapted by soil and climate to the growth of sugar beets. While the beet has generally attained its greatest perfection in what are called north temperate latitudes, the tests which have been made in different parts of the United States show that the lines must not be drawn too closely in this respect. Beets of excellent quality have been grown in regions having very dissimilar climates. For a large part of the United States the amount and distribution of rainfall or other supplies of water seem more important considerations than the temperature. An average of two to four inches of water per month during the summer is considered necessary for the normal growth of beets, but it is especially important that the weather should remain dry during the ripening and harvesting of the beets, otherwise new growth will start and the sugar rapidly disappear.

Where irrigation is practiced the water supply is of course under control, and experiments in the irrigated region of the United States have shown that beets of fine quality can be produced with an artificial water supply. The Colorado station has found that in order to secure good beets the last irrigation should be made about six weeks before maturity. Farmers' bulletin No. 52 states that "in general it may be said that any soil which will produce a good crop of Indian corn, wheat or potatoes will under proper cultivation produce a good crop of sugar beets. The soil on which sugar beets are grown, however, should be reasonably level, and this being the case it should be well drained." The draft of the sugar beet upon the soil is not great provided the tops and factory byproducts are returned to the farm.

The varieties of beets which have been most widely tested and have given the most satisfactory results are White Improved Vilmorin and Kleinwanzlebener. Seeds are now imported almost exclusively, but farmers and seedsmen might profitably turn their attention to the raising of seed.

As stated in bulletin No. 79, the object kept constantly in mind should be the production of a beet of a high sugar content and paying yield. It must always be borne in mind that the largest beets are not the sweetest. Any undue increase in the size is almost sure to be accompanied by a decrease in sugar content. Beets weighing from one to two pounds are considered the best for sugar making. When beets are paid for by the ton, it is of course to the farmer's advantage to secure as large a yield as possible, but the manufacturer at the same time has a right to demand that quality shall not be sacrificed to size, and that the beets which he buys shall contain a sufficiently high percentage of sugar to make manufacture profitable.

In order to secure such beets it is absolutely essential to deeply and thoroughly prepare the soil. No fact has been more clearly brought out by experiment than this, from the Indiana station: "It is of the highest importance that the land intended for beet raising should be plowed deeply enough to permit the beet to develop its normal shape and still not protrude above the ground. The soil should be loosened to a depth of not less than 15 inches." It is probable that neglect to observe this precaution has been responsible for a large part of the failures to produce beets of good quality which have been reported from different localities.

It is evident that there must be mutual understanding between the farmer and the manufacturer. From the nature of the process it is quite improbable that any simple home manufacture of beet sugar will ever prove commercially successful.

Shortened Roots.

The practice of shortening in the roots of young tree plants for transplanting is pronounced sound both in theory and practice by a correspondent of Rural New Yorker, who says: The more the top is also shortened down, the stronger will be the issuing shoot the next year. When the top growth is quite straight, or any one shoot of it, I leave that full length—a straight stem being a main object in the growth of a young orchard tree. I have practiced this regularly for 20 years past, taking up all stocks that are to be transplanted, including even peach plants, in October and November.

Don't Use Scrub Grain For Seed.

I have heard men argue that small or shrunken wheat was best, for they could get on more to the acre. You might just as well breed stock from the smallest scrub you have for the reason that you can get more of them in the stable at the same time. A small shrunken grain of wheat is a scrub grain just as much as a runt pig is a scrub and should be avoided as much for sowing as the scrub pig is for breeding. A strong grain of wheat or corn will bring forth a strong stalk and start it on its journey of life in much better heart than will a small or weak one.—Ohio Farmer.

CLIMATE COLD STORAGE.

Valuable Notes by Professor F. William Rane of New Hampshire.

"The important question of supply and demand does not seem to be studied by the average agriculturist as much at present as must needs be in the future. We are aware that the business of farming is of necessity changing to comply with the great ruling factors already mentioned, together with the vital question of cost of production. We also must recognize the advantages coming from these changes, one of which is cold storage. At present cold storage must be considered a great blessing to the country at large. Different sections of the country are of course differently affected. Where it is of benefit to one it may seem to be of detriment to another. Cold storage where systematically conducted would tend toward making various sections more self sustaining."

So says Professor F. William Rane of the New Hampshire Agricultural college in an address read before the Society For the Promotion of Agricultural Science. After enumerating methods of cold storage that are in general use Professor Rane offers some notes upon a more simple and less expensive system which he thinks might be termed "climate cold storage," and which consists in studying and husbanding the lowest temperature of one's climate to do one's bidding. Some extracts from these are as follows:

There are few days at a stretch from September until late in spring, in New England, for instance, but that the temperature falls at some time sufficiently to utilize it for cold storage. Being prepared to retain this temperature in cellars or buildings constructed for the purpose until a similar or lower temperature is again realized is the key to its success. From experience it is believed this simple method can with comparatively little care and expense be made more useful at present (in this our transitory stage) than all others. The ordinary house cellar or portion of a barn cellar will answer for the storage room if the simple principles of construction for the retention of dry cold air as well as a proper system of ventilation are considered.

We commenced building a room for cold storage about the middle of December, taking three 15 foot bents on the north side of the barn cellar. We first dug a trench about a foot deep where the partition was to run. Into this trench was set the lower ends of the studding, spiking the upper ends to the floor timbers. Two by 6 inch joist was used for studding. This, with an inch on each side for sheathing, made a partition eight inches thick. We then put down into the trench two planks, one on either side of the studding, letting the upper edge come just to the top of the ground. The top edge was leveled and then nailed to the studding. The earth was then trampled in on the outside planks. In this way we secured a good firm bottom to the partition, with no possible chance for the air to get in.

We next put in the ventilators, which are the most important things to the system. The fact that the cold storage room was on the north of the cellar made it necessary to run the ventilator across the cellar. This was done by digging a trench deep enough to admit a plank spout 12 inches square, to be covered with six inches of dirt. Just outside the cellar we connected on a vertical spout which came up about four feet above the top of the ground. The top of this was a trap which will admit the air and at the same time keep out the storm. Inside the cold storage room another vertical spout came up about a foot above the top of the ground, with a damper to shut off the draft when desired. Thus we had a good connection with the pure air outside. To complete the ventilation we made on the north side, about midway from each end of the house, another ventilator of the same size, but made of matched pine boards, which extended to the roof of the barn. This is also fitted with a damper, so that the room may be closed and kept entirely free from connection with the outside air. The partition and ceiling are sheathed up on both sides of the timbers and the space between the sheathing filled in with fine shavings packed as hard as possible. For a door we made a 2½ by 6½ feet bevel door, which was sheathed on each side and filled with dry shavings. This makes a perfectly tight fitting door.

The cost of the cold storage room, including lumber and work, was $80, a figure which is within the reach of all. The system was found to work very well. The year of 1896 was an extraordinary one for apples, and when the crop was gathered it was impossible to sell them for enough to cover the cost of picking. About 300 barrels were put into the cold storage room. We examined some of the barrels from time to time and found them in excellent condition. The percentage of decay from the time of picking until March was only 6.2 per cent. The last of March the apples were sold on the spot, ones and twos together for 75 cents a barrel, a very fair price considering the abundance of the crop. The cost of keeping the apples was nothing, except the time required for packing them and the little trouble of turning the barrels and looking after the ventilators. The potatoes that were raised from the test of varieties at the station were also stored in the house and kept perfectly.

Famous English Apples.

English gardeners have found no apple to supersede the old Ribston Pippin in popularity. This and Blenheim Orange and Cox's Orange Pippin they regard as their three best, says Meehan.

THANKS FOR MISS GOULD.

Her Services During the War Recognized by the New York Council.

At a recent meeting of the New York city council the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Miss Helen Gould has exhibited to the city and the nation at large a conspicuous example of generous patriotism by contributing $100,000 to the treasury of the United States at a time when the resources of the country were taxed to meet the expenses of the late war with Spain, and

"Whereas, Miss Gould has displayed such practical and womanly interest in the welfare of our sick and wounded sailors and soldiers by personal administration and generous helpfulness; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the municipal assembly of the city of New York now recognizes her distinguished service to the government and people of the United States and directs the city clerk to convey to her the assurance of its gratitude and admiration."

Shortly after making her gift of $100,000 to the government Miss Gould became an active member of the Women's National War Relief association, which had been organized for the purpose of assisting the soldiers in the camps and hospitals. Miss Gould has since been made assistant director general of the association, and in the absence of Mrs. Walworth, the director general, has presided at most of the meetings. One of her first acts after joining the association was to visit the hospital ships Relief and Olivette and to offer to the surgeons in charge anything they might be in need of in the equipment of the vessels. In some cases her offers have been accepted, and supplies were put on board each of these vessels. Miss Gould also organized a party to visit the hospitals in New York harbor, and as a result dietary kitchens were established at several of them. Miss Gould became especially interested in the work at Montauk Point and has made several visits to it. After each visit she has personally supervised the purchase of supplies for the camp. That she promptly realized the great demand for relief work there was shown by her gift of $35,000 to the association, which she announced shortly after making her second visit. With this money the work has been enlarged, and an elaborate system was recently put into execution for caring for the convalescent soldiers returning from the camp.—New York Sun.

The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, when it enters the battle against impure blood.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Middletown HARDWARE HOUSE!

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

A FULL LINE OF

Hardware and Tools,

Cook Stoves and Ranges,

Heaters,

Oil and Gasoline Stoves,

Tinware, Agateware,

Woodenware and

House Furnishing Goods

Galvanized Roofing,

Barb Wire and

Cucumber Wood Pumps,

Ready-Mixed Paints

AND ALL KINDS OF PAINTING MATERIAL...

☞Do not forget it! We allow a *TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT* for *SPOT CASH* on all our *COOK STOVES* and *RANGES*.

Opera House Building

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Legal... Blanks!

The TRANSCRIPT has on hand many Legal Blanks and if those who use them will signify their desires for any others they will be printed and we will make

THE ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

If you want a Blank of any kind make inquiry at the TRANSCRIPT office. We have

Attorneys' Blanks

Blanks for Justices of the Peace, Justice of the Peace Notes, with or without the waver clause,

Sci Fa Judgment Bonds, etc.

Let your ..... Wants be known to the

TRANSCRIPT,

Middletown, Del.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

J. Jardanier Stands.

Hall Stands, Hanging Hat Racks.

Easles in Bamboo, Oak and White.

Mirrors for Mantels and Parlors.

Ebony and Oak Book Racks.

Rugs in all sizes of Smyrna and goat skin.

Stands—Card, Umbrella and Parlor.

Ottomans and small articles for ornamentation.

New Novelties in Furniture.

Window Shades. Carpets by sample.

The above articles, the following and many more at

J. H. EMERSON'S,

Middletown, - Delaware

Mrs. THOMAS MASSEY, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

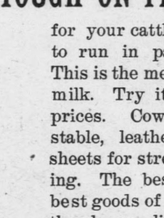
Cut Glass,

AND VARIOUS ARTICLES IN GOLD AND SILVER FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Repairing and Silversmithing a Specialty.

Mrs. Thomas Massey,

Main Street, Middletown, Del



The Suit's Ruined

you may think, but if you send it to us we'll clean it in a way that will surprise and delight you.

A. P. BORNOT

French Scourer and Dyere

716 Market Street, Wilmington Del.

FOR

Fly Wire, Tin Ware, Gum Hose, Agate Ware, Door Screens, Croquet Sets, Wooden Ware, Window Screens, Ice Cream Freezers,

GO TO

W. S. LETHERBURY'S,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware

Fly Season

about here, therefore the necessity arises to protect your stock. We have

TOUGH ON FLIES

for your cattle and horses to run in pasture with. This is the method to make milk. Try it at reduced prices. Cow covers for stable, leather nets and sheets for street and driving. The best prices and best goods of all kinds in the horse line may be found at our place—wholesale and retail.

J. C. Parker & Son,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Geo. G. Rowe,

Recently made two small picture frames for portraits, cost 75 cents each. The pictures framed were

Pronounced Beauties.

But to the purchaser an additional beauty not to be forgotten was that similar pictures framed in the city,

COST MORE THAN DOUBLE

and were not considered near so handsome.

See Your Interest!

Rowe has all kinds of Mouldings and Pictures.

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R

DELAWARE DVISION

On and after May 30th 1898, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P. M.	
Philadelphia	‡7.25	‖10.20	‡2.02	‡3.46	‡5:56	‖11.10
Baltimore	6.25	9.05	‖2.05	3.00	4:20	7.53
Wilmington	8.13	11.04	2.51	4.27	6:58	11.56
Farnhurst	‡8.22		‡3.00		‡7.07	
New Castle	8.27	‡11.21	3.05	4.39	7:12	
State Road	‡8.33		‡3.10		7:16	
Bear	‡8.38		‡3.15	‡4.49	7:21	
Porter	8.45		‡3.20	4.52	7:27	
Kirkwood	8.50		‡3.25		7:32	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		‡3.34		7:40	
Armstrong	‡9.03				7:44	
Middletown	9.08	11.50	3.43	5.18	7:50	12.39
Townsend	9.17		3.52	5.28	7:58	
Blackbird	‡9.22		‡3.58		8:02	
Gr'n Spring	‡9.27		‡4.07		‡8:08	
Clayton	9.33	12.07	4.13	5.42	8:13	12.57
Smyrna..LV	9.23	11.57	4.02	5.20	8:03	
Brenford	‡9.38		‡4.18		‡8:18	
Cheswold	‡9.43		‡4.23		‡8:24	
Dupont			‡4.26			
Dover	9.58	12.23	4.32	5.59	8:34	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	‖12.29	4.39	6.08	8:40	a 1.24
Woodside	‖10.11			‡6.11	‡8.47	
Viola	‖10.15			‡6.15	‡8.51	
Felton	10.20	‖12.40		6.20	8.56	a 1.38
Harrington	10.34	12.53		6.33	9.07	1.50
Farmington	‖10.42	a 1.00		‡6.41	‡9.15	
Greenwood	‖10.50	‡1.08		‡6.49	‡9.23	
Bridgeville	10.58	‡1.16		6.56	9.31	a 2.14
Cannons	‖11.03			‡7.01	‡9.36	
Seaford	11.13	1.27		7.10	9.45	2.26
Laurel	11.23	‡1.37		7.19	9.55	a 2.38
Delmar	11.33	1.46		7.29	10.05	2.50
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	MAIL P. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M
Delmar	‖11.08		‡7.00	‡8.00	‡2 15		‡3.39
Laurel	‡1.21		7.11	8.10	2.25		3.41
Seaford	1.34		7.23	8.24	2.35		3.56
Cannons			‡7.31	‡8.31			‡4.04
Bridgeville	‡1.48		7.37	8.37	‡2.46		4.11
Greenwood			‡7.45	‡8.45	‡2.54	‡	4.19
Farmington			‡7.53	‡8.53		‡	4.27
Harrington	2.22		8.05	9 06	3.08		4:40
Felton	‡2.33		8.14	9.16	‡3.18		4:49
Viola			‡8.18	‡9.20			‡4:53
Woodside			‡8.22	‡9.24			‡4:57
Wyoming	‖2:46	‖6.57	‡8.29	9.31	‡3 20		5:05
Dover	2.52	7 03	8.35	9 38	3 36		5:11
Dupont		‡7.08					
Cheswold		‡7.13		‡9.48			‡5:0
Brenford		‡7.18		‡9.53			‡5:25
Smyrna..LV		7.14	8.42	9 49	3.44		5:2
Clayton	3.09	7.24	8.53	9 59	3.54		5:20
Gr'n Spring		‡7.28					‡5:37
Blackbird		17.34		‡10.08			‡5:43
Townsend		7 39	9 06	10 13	4 07		5:50
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9.15	10.23	4.16		5:58
Armstrong		‡7.54					‡ 6:2
Mt. Pleasant		7.58		‡10 32			6:06
Kirkwood		8.08		10.40			6:16
Porter		8.15	9 34	10 46	4.34		6:22
Bear		‡8.20		‡10.51			6:27
State Road		‡8.25		‡10 56			6:32
New Castle		8.31	9.46	11.02	‡ 4.47		6:37
Farnhurst		‡8.36	9 50	‡11.07			‡ 6.42
Wilmington	4 15	8 45	9 58	11.17	4.59		6:0
Baltimore	6.19	10.37	11 15	12.25	6.55		8:40
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10 46	12.06	5.43		7:38
	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.		p. m

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"t" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 8.13, 11.04, a. m., 2.51, 4.27, and 6.58, p. m., week-days. Leave New Castle 8.31, 9.46, 11.02 a. m., 4.47 and 6.37 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.33 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.39 am week days, 6.37 p m Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.50 a. m. week days and 1.42 Tuesdays, Thurs a, s and Saturdays only.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.30 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.42 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown, Lewes and Rehoboth at 10.39 a. m., 6.37 p. m., week-days, Returning, leave Rehoboth 6.30 a. m. and 2.56 p. m. week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.39 a. m. week days and 6.37 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Berlin 6.57 a. m. week days and 2.43 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9 21 a. m., and 5.31 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 7.26 a. m., and 2.27 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a. m., and 5.47 p. m., week-days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m. and 7.14 p. m. week-days, Returning, leave Cambridge 6.45 and 10.40 p. m. week-days

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

J. B. HUTCHISON, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

YOU CAN PATENT anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch or photo. for free examination and advice. BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No atty's fee before patent. Write to C. A. SNOW & CO. Patent Lawyers. WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. LOBB'S BOOK FREE

To all sufferers of ERRORS OF YOUTH, LOST VIGOR and DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN. 208 pages; cloth bound; securely sealed and mailed free. Treatment by mail strictly confidential, and a positive, quick cure guaranteed. No matter how long standing, I will positively cure you. Write or call.

DR. LOBB 329 N. 15th St. Phila. Pa. 30 years' continuous practice

Chichester's English Diamond Brand

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. LADIES ask your Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

How to Make Money

If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from $50 to $100 monthly clear above expenses by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from $200 to $700 yearly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you ever made before in your life.

John W. Jolls,

Dealer in

The Wm. Lea & Sons.,

Fancy Rolled Flour and Patent

Mill Feed of all kinds, Seeds, Coal, Etc.

COAL COAL.

Agents for WM. LEA & SONS CO., in the

PURCHASE OF GRAIN

Walter Monro,

...PRACTICAL...

Painter & Paperhanger

FROM NEW YORK.

Plain and Fresco Painting, Graining, Interior Decorations, &c. Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed, as to workmanship and price.

☞Call on or address,

WALTER MONRO,

BLACKBIRD - DELAWARE